

LITERARY GAZETTE

Journal of Belles Lettres, Science, and Art.

N° 2138.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1858.

Price Fourpence.
Stamped Edition, Fivepence.

SIX LECTURES TO WORKING MEN, on the USES of the ANIMAL MUSEUM at SOUTH KENSINGTON, will be delivered by Professor OWEN, F.R.S., Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR, F.R.S., Dr. E. GRAY, F.R.S., F. BUCKLAND, Esq., Surgeon to Life Guards, Professor HUXLEY, F.R.S., and R. SMITH, Esq., of South Molton, on MONDAY EVENING, commencing the 15th January, at 8 o'clock. Cards of admission for the Six Lectures to Working Men only 6d., to other persons 5s. May be had of Messrs. Chapman and Hall, Agents, &c., 103, Piccadilly; and at the Museum.
By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

LECTURES TO WORKING MEN.—The following COURSE of EVENING LECTURES will be delivered at the MUSEUM of PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, JERMYN STREET, during the present session:—
1. ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, by G. G. STOKES, M.A., F.R.S.
2. ON THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF CHEMISTRY, by A. W. HOFMANN, Prof. F.R.S.
3. ON METALS, by JOHN PERCY, M.D., F.R.S.
4. ON MINING, by WARRINGTON W. SMYTHE, M.A.
The first COURSE of Six Lectures on ELECTRICITY and MAGNETISM, will be commenced at 8 o'clock on MONDAY, January 18th.
Tickets may be obtained by Working Men only, on and after MONDAY, the 11th instant, from 10 to 4 o'clock, upon payment of a registration fee of 6d. Each applicant is requested to bring his Name, Address, and Occupation, written on a piece of paper, for which the Ticket will be exchanged.
TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—A Lecture ON ART AND UTTERANCE will be given by RICHARD JAMES LANE, Esq., A.E., on THURSDAY EVENING, January 14th. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Members' Tickets will admit to this as to all the other Lectures of the Season.
JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—PICOLOMINI, SPEZIA, SANNIA, ALDIGHIERI, BELLETTI, VIALETTI, LUCHESSI, and GIUGLINI. Their successful representations being received by enthusiasm, IL TROVATORE, LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO, LA FAVORITA, and LA TRAVIATA, will be repeated on Tuesday, January 12, Wednesday 13, Thursday 14.
No Free List.
Prices.—Pit Stalls, 12s. 6d.; Boxes (to hold four persons), Pit and One Pair, 42 2s.; Grand Tier, 23 2s.; Two Pair, 41 2s.; Three Pair, 18s.; Gallery Boxes, 10s.; Gallery Stalls, 3s. 6d.; Pit, 3s. 6d.; Gallery 2s. Doors open at Half past Seven, and the Opera to commence at 8 o'clock. Applications for Boxes, &c., to be made at the box-office of the Theatre.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Her Majesty the QUEEN has graciously signified her intention of honouring with her Presence a Series of FOUR FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES, intended to be presented at the Period of the approaching NUPTIALS of Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS ROYAL with Her Royal Highness the PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.
The General Arrangements under the direction of MR. MITCHELL, in co-operation with MR. LUMLEY, and favoured by the Assistance of the following Managers of the Metropolitan Theatres:—
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Mr. Robson and Mr. Emden..... Olympic Theatre.
Mr. Phelps..... Sadler's Wells.
The Programme will comprise the following Entertainments:—
On Tuesday, January 19, MACHETH.
Produced under the direction of Mr. Phelps.
Macbeth..... Mr. Phelps. Lady Macbeth..... Miss Helen Faucit.
With Locke's incidental Music.
Under the direction of..... Mr. Benedict.
And Mr. Oxenford's Farce of TWICE KILLED.
In which Mr. and Mrs. Keeley will perform.
THURSDAY, January 21, RALF'S NEW OPERA.
THE ROSE OF CASTILLE.
By Miss Pyne, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Weiss, and the Operatic Company of the Lyceum Theatre.
Conductor..... Mr. A. Mellon.
With a COMIC AFTERPIECE.
SATURDAY, January 23, AN ITALIAN OPERA.
By Mlle. Piccolomini, Signor Giuglini, and the principal Artists of Her Majesty's Theatre; and A FESTIVAL CANTATA, Composed by Mr. Howard Glover. With a HALLET DIVERTISSEMENT.
FOURTH PERFORMANCE, AN ENGLISH COMEDY.
By Mr. Buckstone's Company of the Haymarket Theatre.
And an AFTERPIECE.
In which Mr. Wright and Members of the Adelphi Company will perform.

Admission to the Pit (for which a limited number of Tickets will be issued)..... Half a Guinea.
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Applications for Boxes, Orchestra Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre, and at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 35, Old Bond Street.

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MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOOTHEY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 3, Wellington Street, Strand, on WEDNESDAY, 13th January, 1858, and Four following Days, at One o'clock precisely, THE LIBRARY OF DR. HOCKING, late of Twickenham, comprising Versions of the Holy Scriptures, Works of the Fathers of the Church, and other Theological Writers; Valuable Books in the different Branches of Literature, including Le Plat, Monumentorum ad Historicam Concilii Tridentini amplissima Collectio; et Canonum et Decretorum Concilii Tridentini, 8 vols.; Ceteri Sacri, 9 vols.; Gibson (Bp.) Preservative against Popery, 2 vols.; Scripturae Trescentarum Linguarum, large paper, 5 vols.; Du Cange, Glossarium ad Scriptores Mediae et Infimae Latinitatis cum Supplemento, auctore Carpentier, 10 vols.; Gill (J.) Exposition of the Old and New Testaments, 9 vols.; Forbes (J.) Oriental Memoirs, 4 vols.; Gerardus Herbol, by Thomas Johnson, best edition, &c.; and also a Few Manuscripts, &c.
May be Viewed Two Days Previous, and Catalogues had, on receipt of Four Stamps.

TO BOOK SOCIETIES AND OTHERS—CAPITAL MODERN BOOKS.
MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION at his new Rooms, the corner of Fleet Street and Chancery Lane, on Wednesday, January 13th, at half past 12, a large quantity of CAPITAL MODERN BOOKS, in boards; comprising voyages and travels, biographies, history, divinity, popular juvenile books, novels, romances, &c., by all the most esteemed authors of the present day. To be viewed, and catalogues had.

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MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION at his new Rooms, the corner of Fleet Street and Chancery Lane, on WEDNESDAY, January 13th, at half past 12, the LAW LIBRARY of the late W. M. PRAED, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's Inn, to which is added the LAW LIBRARY of a Solicitor, comprising Law Journal to 1857; Moore's Privy Council and Indian Appeal Cases; the Reports in the Various Courts of Law and Equity; a Series of the Old Reports; and a good selection of Modern Practical Works. Also several articles of useful Office and Library Furniture. To be viewed, and catalogues had.

THE STOCK OF BOOKS, ORIENTAL WORKS, MSS., &c., of MR. JAMES MADDEN, of LEADENHALL STREET.

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MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION at his new Rooms, the corner of Fleet Street and Chancery Lane, early in the month of February, the entire remaining copies of those Celebrated National Works, NASH'S MANSIONS OF ENGLAND in the OLDEN TIME, 4 vols., folio; and RICHARDSON'S STUDIES FROM OLD ENGLISH MANSIONS, 4 vols., folio, the drawings of which will be obliterated from the lithographic stones during the time of sale. Also, the remainders of Nash's Views of Windsor Castle; and Bedford's Cabinet of Useful and Decorative Furniture; and many other Important Books of Prints, Popular Engravings, &c. Catalogues are preparing.

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MR. L. A. LEWIS will SELL by AUCTION at his HOUSE, 125, FLEET STREET, on TUESDAY, 12th, and three following evenings, at 6 o'clock, ENGRAVINGS by the most Eminent Living Painters and Engravers, including numerous impressions from the well-known plates published by Mr. Alderman Moon; also an extensive assortment of miscellaneous engravings, many in the choicest state.

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JAMES FERGUSON, F.R.A.S. Hon. Sec.
JAMES EDMONSTON, Jun. Hon. Sec.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL of the GREAT EXHIBITION—The Committee are led to believe that the accommodation which could be afforded by the Society of Arts would be insufficient, and have to announce, that the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have granted space for the EXHIBITION of DESIGNS in the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, to which place, therefore, the Models and Drawings of intending competitors must be sent on or before TUESDAY, the 2nd of FEBRUARY next.—Daniel MacLise, Esq., R.A., William Tate, Esq., M.P.; and Richard Westminster, Esq., R.A., have consented to co-operate with the Committee in the selection of a design.
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THE universal attention which the affairs of India have latterly attracted, places our eastern empire much in the same relation to mankind at large as the famous feast of O'Rourke, concerning which a Celtic bard has sung, that it—

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This emphatic line, which includes in a succinct antithesis the whole world, represents pretty accurately the two great classes into which the writers and speakers upon India and Indian reform are divided in this country. The first class consists of those who have been in India, and the second of those who have not. The difference is grave, and the gulf between them much wider and deeper than any cursory observer might suspect. The former class are impressed with a profound conviction that the latter class know nothing at all about the subject, that they can know nothing about it without visiting India, and that the inevitable effect of their meddling with it will be the misdirection of public opinion, and the consequent introduction of fatal errors into our future policy. This charge of gross ignorance will be found repeated again and again, in a thousand shapes, by correspondents of the public journals, signing themselves "Old Indians," "Bengal Tigers," "Voices from the Punjab," and the like. As many ridiculous blunders are detected in the writings and speeches of our home-bred Indians, when they venture upon the complicated questions of castes, or Hindoo usages, or the rights of adoption and succession, or the tenure of land, or any other local customs or regulations, as literary critics find in the novels of Frenchmen who undertake to depict the social habits and manners of the English. What can be looked for, but confusion and mischief, from the guidance of public instructors who are incapable of distinguishing a Brahmin from a Sudra, and who talk of adapting to races having little or nothing in common either with us or with each other, general principles of government drawn from the experience of highly civilized communities?

It must be confessed that there is much truth in these accusations and reproaches. A vast quantity of rubbish is shot upon the public by ardent reformers, who are ignorant of the true character of the wrongs they volunteer to redress, and who very often imagine abuses where none exist. This is an evil which it is highly desirable to correct; and as it is not peculiar to Indian subjects, being, in fact, the ordinary ordeal to which all political and scientific topics are submitted on their way to practical solution, there is the greater reason for endeavouring to correct it by the diffusion of sound information.

But it is a mistake to suppose, as the "Old Indians" would have us do, that the ignorance is all on one side. There is also some mar-

vellous ignorance on the other side; and it is of a kind, too, which, unfortunately, is considerably more injurious in its effects. For example, it is notorious that the assertions of Sir Charles Napier on many vital points—discipline, barrack accommodation, missionaries, and a hundred other matters of detail entering into our direct relations with the native army and population—are flatly contradicted by other ancient and experienced officers; showing plainly that long residence in India, and ample opportunities of investigating the same circumstances, are by no means satisfactory guarantees of accuracy or agreement upon simple matters of fact. Contradictions of opinion do not necessarily compromise the extent, or the precision, of the knowledge of either party; contradictions of statement do. If one man asserts that a certain regiment is in a state of insubordination, and another asserts that it is not, the most charitable construction to put upon their difference is, that one or the other must be ignorant of the truth. Innumerable instances of this description might be collected, many of them of obvious importance with reference to the actual lines of conduct to be observed by persons entrusted with authority, upon whose discretion the security and repose of our possessions depend. Again: there was the practice of torture by native officers in the employment of the Company. It had long existed, and was as well known to the native population as the zemindar himself. But the Court of Directors knew nothing about it, as we learn from Sir James Hogg and Mr. Mangles, whom we are bound to believe. This is a form of ignorance very difficult to comprehend in a public body; ignorance of matters with which it was their express duty to be acquainted, and of which no other governing body in the universe could have contrived to be ignorant, except by wilfully shutting their eyes and ears. But the mutiny presents the most astounding example of the ignorance of the experienced Indians, to be found in the entire history of our connexion with Hindostan. We will make them a free present of all the warnings they are said to have received. We have no faith in the doctrine of warnings. Most men are alarmists after the event, and then recollect for the first time what remarkable prophecies they uttered before it took place, and how different matters would have been had their advice been taken. There are scores of misunderstood and neglected Indian oracles now wandering about, useless to themselves and to the world, who could have averted the mutiny had they been attended to. Dismissing them to oblivion, and wishing them better success in their next vaticinations, one naturally asks how it was that the authorities in India were so ignorant of the existence of a spirit of disaffection in the army (which subsequent events show to have been wide-spread and deeply-seated) as to allow themselves to be taken by surprise? It is stated, in so many words, that it came upon them like a thunder-bolt. So little indeed were our "Old Indians" acquainted with the feelings or wishes of their own men, or, rather, so erroneously had they estimated them, that many colonels of regiments would not believe in the revolt, although it was actually taking place in their presence. There may be something exceptional in the nature of these troops, and we are quite willing to believe there is; it may be necessary to measure them by standards inapplicable to other races; and the most

intimate habits of intercourse alone may enable an European to pluck out the mystery of their passions and superstitions. We admit the difficulty of dealing with easterns, and of being perpetually guarded against their falsehood and evasions, their oily subterfuges, and cowardly conspiracies. Men cannot stand to their arms all their lives, or expend their whole existence keeping watch at the door. But granting all these difficulties, granting the impossibility of being always forearmed against the masked dangers that encompass the Feringee in India, it will be the one great wonder hereafter of the history of the nineteenth century, how it was that a whole army, scattered over a vast extent of country, rose up as one man, animated by one sentiment of hatred against the English, and that the rulers of the country, who paid and fed this army, and held it under their command, had not the slightest suspicion of the coming mutiny, and when it did come, and after it was struck down, could not arrive at an agreement amongst themselves as to its causes! A surprise by a discontented corps in an isolated station is intelligible. But a surprise by the whole body of an army reads like some monstrous fiction, in which the actors are pure creatures of the imagination. The mutiny at Vellore was traceable to a distinct origin; so too, were the mutinies at Madras and Barrackpore. They can be easily accounted for, and were to some extent anticipated. But here was, not a detachment, not a local force, not a fraction of a regiment in a remote corner, but the entire native army of the largest of the three presidencies, containing the seat of government, in open revolt, and it is alleged, in vindication of the authorities, that, up to the moment when the slaughter commenced at Meerut, they did not discern a single sign, or indication of any kind, to lead them to doubt the fidelity of the troops! This statement, incredible as it appears upon the face of it, we have no alternative but to accept. Looking at the ferocious warfare which these revolted troops have since carried on, and taking into view at the same time the vastness of their numbers, Nena Sahib alone having been at the head of no less than 50,000 men, while tens and scores of thousands were at Delhi and other places, fighting behind walls, besieging forts, or scouring the country, the earnestness of a common motive, and the magnitude of the insurrection, become at once apparent. Unless, then, we are to believe that this common motive could have awakened the simultaneous vengeance and fanaticism of such enormous masses of soldiery under the immediate orders of British officers, without betraying some tokens of uneasiness and disaffection, which we assume to be humanly impossible, we must conclude that the authorities in India were utterly and inexplicably ignorant of the materials which they had themselves trained and disciplined to the use of arms. Home-bred politicians are, no doubt, lamentably ignorant of the details of executive life in India; but their ignorance is venial and harmless in comparison with this. We have no desire to heap fresh coals upon the heads of the unpopular Council in Calcutta; but it would be a crime against justice and humanity not to endeavour to devise some better protection against similar calamities than they have been able to provide.

The government of India is on its trial before the people of England. It is of the last importance that the tribunal should be well informed upon all the matters at issue,

and that it should come to judgment dispassionately, and, above all things, free from the bias of party. This last risk is, indeed, at once the most likely and the most dangerous of all. Whatever may have been the defects of the past government of India, it was never corrupted by party influences. Had the struggles of Whigs and Tories, Conservatives and Liberals, Radicals and Chartists, been allowed to interfere with the patronage, or to control the action of the local government, the probability is that we should have lost India long ago. But this is not the question in which we are at this moment interested. We must return to our text.

Until the breaking out of this disastrous mutiny, the great bulk of that great congregation, the most trivial section of which the late Mr. Elliston used to designate the "British public," were not only very ill-informed on the subject of their own British India, but were, to confess the discreditable truth, very indifferent about it. Whenever an Indian motion, few and far between, was set down in the notice-book of the House of Commons, the benches were empty. If there happened to be an attendance, when an unexpected question was asked concerning that dim orient, nobody present, except one or two baked melancholy men, who looked as if they did not belong to our sphere, seemed to understand it, and at best it was regarded as a matter which did not materially concern us, and which might be safely left to take care of itself. How great a change has recently taken place, the tiniest news-boy in the streets, who shrieks out his penny paper at a flying leap from the step of an omnibus, can testify. Go where you will, India is the absorbing topic. Ladies who never before ventured upon the pronunciation of the hard names of Indian cities, have now acquired a perfectly easy colloquial command of them. Maps of India abound, from the most careful surveys, to tinted bird's-eye views full of egregious blunders. The cheap periodicals are crowded with stories of rajahs, and characters of Nena Sahib, and scenes in Lucknow, and a thousand similar contributions to the public appetite, bearing about the same relation to veritable and instructive literature as fancy confectionery bears to nutritious food. The monthly magazines and quarterly reviews are starred over with thoughtful and descriptive papers on India, past, present, and to come. The publishers pour forth Indian pamphlets by the dozen; and every man that has ever published a book upon India, or upon any place anywhere near India, although the said book might have fallen still-born from the press, reproduces it now in a second edition, just as the fisherman who has been panting on shore during many days of calm, sets his sails to take advantage of a breeze. Even the theatres catch and reflect the universal topic; the staple of all the pantomimes is the Old Lady in Leadenhall-street; sepoys are knocked about, and crushed up, and blown from guns with remorseless hilarity; and at Astley's the intelligent horses are made to participate in the triumphs of Delhi before the eyes of enraptured audiences.

Out of all this awakening of the multitude to a subject from which they have hitherto recoiled, something useful must come at last. They will learn something, even if they learn it only by fragments. They will become accustomed to the discussion of Indian ques-

tions, and cannot fail to discover how widely they differ from domestic questions, how much more special knowledge they demand, and how ruinous it would be to suffer them to be converted into political capital. The necessity of obtaining full and reliable information will become obvious, and in the search for it they will soon be able to discriminate between writers who may be considered trustworthy authorities, and others who are either traders upon grievances or avowed advocates.

In the first of these classes, James Mill, the author of the 'History of British India,' occupies a distinguished place. We do not exaggerate its merits when we say that his history is the best history of India extant. It is something more. It is one of the best histories in our language. Compiled with infinite care from a variety of sources, many of them recondite and inaccessible to the public; arranged with a strict view to a logical sequence of treatment; written with remarkable force, clearness, and exactitude; it is a model of what every history ought to be. When this work was undertaken no such publication existed. The pioneer's labour had to be done before the historian could begin his task. The toil of research was prodigious; the powers of analysis, comparison, classification, and judgment demanded were of an order which few men possess; while the novelty and vastness of the project greatly augmented its intrinsic difficulties. And these were not the only difficulties in his way. There were others, personal to himself. He had never been in India, he knew nothing of the language spoken in it, and he was a zealous disciple of Jeremy Bentham. There can be no doubt that if these were not disqualifications, they were to some extent impediments to the production of a faultless work. Could he have combined with those mental habits which so admirably adapted him for historical inquiries, an intimate knowledge of India and its languages, it is certain that he would have avoided some errors of opinion, and been enabled to take a wider survey of the religion, philosophy, and ancient history which form the foundation of his narrative. Nor is it to be denied that the application of Bentham's theories to the institutions of Hindostan is unreasonable and unsound. But no man is a microcosm in himself; and as long as philosophy continues to be cultivated every thinking man must adopt one set of opinions or another. Mill, indeed, avows his conviction that a personal acquaintance with a country is not only not an indispensable requisite for writing its history, but may be a disadvantage. The argument is exceedingly ingenious and indisputably true in the aspects in which it is presented. The commentary upon it by his editor is no less skilful and just; and both may be said to exhaust the question at issue, at least in its application to India.

Of the new edition of this history, to be completed in ten volumes, two are before us, enriched with notes and a continuation by Mr. Wilson, whose scholarship and general ability fit him peculiarly for the duty. His notes impart great value to the work, correcting and enlarging the information of the text, and giving a more authentic and comprehensive character to the whole. The reader will frequently find Mr. Wilson differing from Mr. Mill, and he must judge for himself between them, wherever there is sufficient evidence on both sides to enable him to weigh and compare their statements. This, indeed,

is one of the special advantages to be derived from the publication, that it will, in a measure, compel people to think and reason over questions they would otherwise pass by without investigation.

It would be uncandid not to add that Mr. Wilson is generally right in his controversial annotations. His knowledge of oriental literature gives him a marked superiority over his author on a variety of points. We must, nevertheless, emphatically dissent from him in the elaborate condemnation he pronounces on Mill's character of the Hindus:—

"Considered merely in a literary capacity," says Mr. Wilson, "the description of the Hindus is open to censure for its obvious unfairness and injustice; but in the effects which it is likely to exercise upon the connexion between the people of England and the people of India, it is chargeable with more than literary demerit; its tendency is evil; it is calculated to destroy all sympathy between the rulers and the ruled; to pre-occupy the minds of those who issue annually from Great Britain, to monopolize the posts of honour and power in Hindustan, with an unfounded aversion towards those over whom they exercise that power, and from whom they enforce that honour; and to substitute for these generous and benevolent feelings, which the situation of the younger servants of the Company in India naturally suggests, sentiments of disdain, suspicion, and dislike, uncongenial to their age and character, and wholly incompatible with the full and faithful discharge of their obligations to government and to the people."

This is a heavy sentence, and it will require a long breath to carry the reader to the end; but it will make a still greater demand upon his credulity. Mr. Wilson belongs to the school that used to cry up the virtues of the "mild Hindoo," whose patience and gentleness furnished forth many a sentimental ballad and romantic tale in days gone by. Mr. Mill shows you what the Hindoo is at the core of his religion, and in the sensuality and cruelty of his life. He draws a picture from which civilization starts back in horror, and which recent events prove to be even short of the hideous truth. There is no part of the book which will be read with more interest or profit, or which deserves to be read with more attention, than that very part which has fallen under the censure of Mr. Wilson.

The Essays, or Lectures, which Mr. Ludlow has collected under the title of 'British India, its Races and its History,' form a publication, historical in the main, with a direct bearing upon present circumstances. Mr. Ludlow takes a rapid and necessarily superficial view of Indian history, depicting in the first instance the country and the people, then tracing the progress of occupation by the English, and, finally, examining somewhat minutely the current subjects which press for immediate consideration. The compendium of events is executed in the manner of a lecture, the salient features only being seized upon, and the route tracked rather by conspicuous landmarks than by roadside details. We thus get a hasty and vivid panorama, which, like a skeleton map, deficient in minute particulars, will amply suffice for people who want only a few leading facts. It is when he comes down to our own time that Mr. Ludlow stretches his canvas to admit a more expansive view of Indian affairs. He divides the last thirty years of our rule into two eras; the era of internal improvement, under Lord William Bentinck and Sir Charles Metcalf; and the era of aggression and annexation, under Lords Auckland, Ellenborough, Har-

dinge, and Dalhousie. This division may answer the loose purposes of a lecture, by furnishing an audience with the means of grasping large and irresponsible generalizations, in which, although many things are falsified and confounded, one or two ideas stand out clearly; but it is not satisfactory in a book affecting the air of an historical summary. We need not point out the glaring inconsistency of massing under one description the governments of men whose characters and policies were distinguished by marked and memorable differences. Mr. Ludlow has himself made it palpable enough by the portraits he has drawn of them. For example, he says of Lord Dalhousie that "his present incurable state of health, any more than his acknowledged abilities, cannot hinder me from saying that I look upon him as the most unscrupulous Governor-General that has ever ruled over India since the days of Warren Hastings; and the one of all others who has done most to weaken our power, under colour of consolidating it;" and of Lord Ellenborough, who is included in the same category, he tells us that "he is a man full of knowledge about India, and unquestionably one of the ablest Governors it has ever had." It is even still more indefensible to group together under the same head Lord Auckland, the prime promoter of the most unfortunate and disgraceful enterprise in which we ever embarked in the East, and Lord Ellenborough, who literally initiated his government by recalling the expedition.

Upon the general treatment of the native princes, and the policy of annexation, Mr. Ludlow supplies in a narrow compass the substance of much discursive inquiry. The form is, perhaps, too brief, and the tone too arbitrary and decisive to be quite what we should desire; but considering the masses of blue books, polemical pamphlets, biographies, and debates which have been waded through to get at these items, we will not quarrel with the shape in which they are brought out. We must warn the reader, however, that Mr. Ludlow's statements of these matters, just in the final impression they are calculated and intended to make, are not always accurate. He says, for instance, that "Nagpore was annexed, as Sattara before, for want of heirs, adoption being disallowed." He is in error. There were essential differences between the two cases. Nagpore was not annexed for want of an heir, but in spite of an heir; nor was adoption disallowed, but denied. It was the most nefarious example of barefaced spoliation in the whole round of our annexations. Lord Dalhousie, in his Minute on Nagpore, remarkable for its frank but unconscious confession of the determination to set might above right, stated distinctly the grounds of heirship by which the succession to the musnud was regulated, including adoption either by the sovereign during his lifetime, or afterwards by his principal widow; and ended by declaring that as neither of those modes for preserving the succession had been resorted to, and no desire had been expressed to resort to them, the throne lapsed to the Imperial Government. And this statement was made with the knowledge of the fact, that an heir had not only been adopted with all the usual solemnities, but that the widow was besieging the Governor-General with petitions for the recognition of his rights. It is true Mr. Ludlow tells us that he was not fully acquainted with the exact particulars of this case; but that was a rea-

son why he should have expressed himself more carefully.

The book is written throughout in the spirit of a zealous reformer, but with more conscientiousness in the way of research than is usual with political reformers. It must be read with allowances on that ground; especially as it is by no means easy to distinguish where the blame falls, or the remedy is to be sought, when the censure is universal and indiscriminate. Readers who know nothing about India except what they have gleaned incidentally from the newspapers, might possibly imagine that all the crimes detailed or indicated in Mr. Ludlow's glowing pages were chargeable upon the East India Company; but this would be a serious and lamentable mistake. The greatest amongst them all—the war in Afghanistan—was the work of the President of the Board of Control; and throughout the terms of the double government, which the Company advised, complained, or obstructed, the Board of Control overruled them and decided.

Christianity without Judaism: A Second Series of Essays. By the Rev. Baden Powell, M.A. Longman & Co.

PROFESSOR BADEN POWELL has just published a second series of Essays, which are likely to attract no small degree of attention, and perhaps to provoke some controversy. Upon the merits of his arguments it is not our province to give an opinion: we shall only endeavour to make our readers acquainted with the general tenor of the book. 'Christianity without Judaism' is directed against a tendency, alleged to mark the conventional religion of the present day,—a tendency to confound the spirit of the Mosaic law with that of the Gospel. There seems to us to be a certain want of arrangement in the Professor's plan, which makes it difficult to follow the sequence of his arguments in the order in which they are given. We shall therefore take them in the order which seems to us most natural. In the first place, then, he repudiates the idea of the verbal inspiration of Scripture, and maintains only a "revelation" or communication of *Divine truths* to the *thought* of the prophets and apostles.

In connexion with this part of his subject, he holds that the Mosaic account of the creation is of no authority whatever, and that it is, moreover, wholly irreconcilable with geology. The late Hugh Miller's attempt to reconcile them he pronounces to be a failure, and hopes that it has given all such attempts their *coup de grace*.

He maintains further that the Mosaic law, including the Ten Commandments, is not, and never was, obligatory on Christians. Of course it is obligatory on Christians not to murder, not to steal, &c.; but the obligation arises, not from the fact that these things are forbidden in the Ten Commandments, but that they are contrary to natural law, and therefore forbidden by the Gospel. It follows that the command to keep the Sabbath-day holy being a purely positive command, and nowhere enjoined in the New Testament, but, on the contrary, declared by St. Paul to be abrogated, cannot be binding on Christians. Professor Powell further observes on the oddness of the fact, that while the whole English people were roused to madness by an attempt on the part of some clergymen to introduce certain ceremonies into divine ser-

vice, which service no one was bound to attend, we are content to allow a small party of persons, whom he calls puritans and fanatics, to enforce upon us the observance of an institution which interferes with our personal liberty, our business, and our domestic comfort, and for which the only authority is their own *ipse dixit*. He shows that the first person by whom the doctrine, that the obligation to observe the Sabbath is transferred to the Sunday, was introduced, was a certain Dr. Bound, a Puritan divine, who lived in 1595, and from whom the Westminster Assembly and the Presbyterian communions in Great Britain derived it.

Sabbatism was vehemently protested against both by Luther and Calvin, and is now unknown to foreign Protestants. In the formularies of the Church of England there is no mention of the Sabbath. Her services are appointed for every day, with certain additions for the First Day, in honour of Christ's Resurrection; and, after the fathers, she interprets the Fourth Commandment, metaphorically, to mean the rest of the Christian life, as shown in her explanation of it in the Church Catechism—"and to serve God truly *all* the days of my life." He shows further, that the obligation of the Sabbath could not have been transferred to the Lord's Day, because both were kept by the Jewish Christians in the early church. The Gentile converts never thought of keeping the Sabbath. "At the present day," says the Professor, "among the modern disciples of this school [the Puritans] though they, perhaps, have modified or cut off some of its other more rigid peculiarities, yet this favourite tenet of the Sabbath is upheld in full force; and they find on this point numerous and zealous coadjutors in those professing quite opposite sentiments in other respects—with whom a supposed plea of utility is urged as the motive by which they can justify the maintenance of a formal Judaical ordinance, into which they would metamorphose the simple weekly commemoration of Christ's resurrection; and which is easily imposed on the ignorant and unthinking as an institution of perpetual and divine obligation. And we cannot but perceive that there is thus too often enforced upon the young and ignorant a slavish superstition, from which they may, perhaps, afterwards free themselves only by a reaction so violent as to produce a permanent aversion to all religious ordinances." Whatever may be thought of the sentiments of this sentence, we cannot say much for the elegance or perspicuity of its style.

It will be seen that the learned Professor is severe upon the Puritans, who, he says, are narrow-minded, and the greatest enemies of enlightenment and science. His own views seem to harmonize generally with those of Dr. Arnold and Dr. Whately.

The Hasheesh-Eater; being Passages from the Life of a Pythagorean. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.

ONE of the occupants of a huge public bedroom in an American hotel shook the room with his snoring. Another went up to his bedside, and shook him. "Are you aware, Sir, that you are talking in your sleep, and betraying all the secrets of the Central Alligator Bank? We have already ascertained that you are the chairman, and that—" An ominous whisper closed the sentence, and the chairman of the Central Alligators slept no more. It may be that the lucidity of intellect

proper to this distinguished citizen, prevailed so far as to make even his sleeping reveries intelligible—but, as a general rule, he might have talked all night without materially enlightening the most attentive of his auditors. The high honour in which seers, sorcerers, somnambulists, and visionaries of all descriptions, have been held in all ages is certainly not justified by any actual additions they have made to human knowledge on the most exciting and mysterious of all subjects. The soul will not be taken off her guard, and the attempt to surprise her secrets, whether by the aid of mesmerism or of narcotics, is scarcely more hopeful than one to penetrate the mysteries of a man's life by watching the semi-delirium of his sleep. We can seldom understand at all, and can never be sure that we understand rightly. The slumberer and the clairvoyant are alike in regions where we cannot follow; we have no check upon their invention, no assurance of their veracity, and no criterion whereby to distinguish reality from dream.

Even if the actuality of experiences like those of M. Cahagnet's somnambules and our hasheesh-eater were susceptible of logical proof, they would still be comparatively valueless, for this simple reason—that we desire to know the natural condition of the soul, and they tell us of a morbid one. Psychological theories based upon the experiences of mesmerism or hasheesh, are like rules for the regimen of a healthy man, drawn up on the supposition of his having a brain-fever. Of course, even the phenomena of disease have their importance, but it is as showing what healthy nature is *not*. We are quite aware that our modern visionaries are little likely to be satisfied with this modest measure of usefulness. They claim the power of effecting an actual divorce between soul and body, and would have us to understand that the imaginations of the dreamer are just as real—that in his trance he inhabits a world every whit as actual as that which he beholds with waking eyes. We shall begin to think this possible when in his new world he finds something new. All the trances and ecstasies we have ever heard of are as plainly mere jumbled distortions of terrestrial realities as is the case with ordinary dreams. The American somnambule goes in the spirit to Sirius and sees "butterflies." O, such beautiful butterflies! The American hasheesh-eater's book contains nothing that might not have been written by one who had never tasted the drug in his life. This is so palpably the case that we should have been inclined to set down the whole work as a romance, were it not accompanied by references to living persons, which, though the writer's own name is withheld, seem to place its authenticity beyond suspicion. But though the experiences narrated may be real, there is no originality in the manner of recounting them. Considered in its literary aspect, the book is a mere repetition of De Quincey—a slaying of the slain. 'Confessions of an Opium Eater' are not the sort of performance that will bear an encore. Were Mr. De Quincey himself to favour us with a second series, his book would be read for its presumable brilliancy of execution—not for any charm attaching to the worn-out subject. Our author has no brilliancy of execution; his book, indeed, displays him in the light of a man of fair intellectual culture and susceptible temperament, but he who would write of visions should be something more.

We have already stated why we cannot accept books of this description as important contributions to psychology. Their interest is properly pathological; they are descriptions of a particular form of mental disease superinduced by the exhibition of a particular stimulus. It does not seem of much importance whether this stimulus be opium or hasheesh. The hasheesh-eater's experience repeats Mr. De Quincey's. There are the same visions of unspeakable glory at the commencement of his career, succeeded in the same manner by a long dreary night of horror and misery. No light is thrown upon the cause of this unaccountable but universal transformation; nor does it seem easy to discriminate these visions, except by their superior vividness, from ordinary dreams. Their most startling singularity is nothing but the exaggeration of a phenomenon familiar to all our readers, who must frequently have closed their eyes in a momentary doze, to awake under the impression that they had slept for hours. With the hasheesh-eater this sensation is, in Cambridge phrase, raised to the *nth*. Space seems abolished, time expanded to infinity, a wish suffices to transport the patient into the most distant regions, but the actions of an instant appear spread over months and years. Mahomet's journey to the spheres in the spilling of a jug of water presents nothing incomprehensible to the eater of hasheesh. As in cases of intense nervous suffering, a preternatural acuteness is imparted to the senses—a single note on a piano calls up the idea of a vast concert, and the striking of a clock reverberates like thunder. A more curious phenomenon is that of the patient's occasionally becoming objective to himself—bisected, as it were, into two individuals, one of whom observes, pronounces upon, but cannot control the actions of the other. This, again, is not unfrequent in dreams, and, as in them, in all stages of his delirium the hasheesh-eater continues the same man, acts in conformity with his waking character, and perceives nothing with which either his eyes or his imagination are not already familiar. The soul cannot transcend herself, and her most fantastic imaginings must be compounded out of pre-existent materials. This is quite decisive of the real character of these hallucinations—a matter on which we should have said less, if the writer had not appeared to claim a certain objective reality for the phantoms of a refined sort of intoxication.

In conclusion, we shall present our readers with perhaps the first description of hasheesh and its effects ever written, from Robert Drury's account of his captivity in Madagascar, London, 1729:—

"These people (the people of Merfaughla, in Madagascar), being more addicted to smoke *jermaugler* than others, it will be proper to describe it here. It is a plant about five feet high, bearing a small long leaf, and a pod containing about a dozen seeds like hempseed. They mix the leaves and seeds together, lay them in the sun three or four days, till they are very dry, and then they are fit to be smoked. They make pipes of a reed, or rather small cane, and sometimes they have a very long shell which does well enough. It makes them drunk, their eyes look red and fiery, and their looks wild and fierce. It is easy to know a man who smokes *jermaugler*; while the effects last they are more vigorous and fierce, being as it were distracted. Those who use it much are good for nothing but when they are drunk with it. I had once the curiosity to try a

little myself; it made my head swim, that I was sick and as it were drunk for three days, so that I never meddled any more with it."

It will be observed how entirely the operation of the drug depends upon the idiosyncrasy of the patient. The cultivated and sensitive American dreams of Elysium and Tartarus, while good Robert Drury only feels as if he had been imbibing "a drop too much."

Remarks on Secular and Domestic Architecture, Present and Future. By George Gilbert Scott, A.R.A. Murray.

This is a well-written and well-timed volume, but there is very little that is really new in it. This objection, which we should not otherwise have set out with making, is chiefly provoked by a certain vivacious air of originality in Mr. Scott's mode of delivering other people's "Remarks." A reader, not acquainted with the architectural criticism of the past ten years, would at once conclude, from the author's lively and imperative manner, and the almost total absence of reference to any authority but "J," that various commonplaces of architectural doctrine were now for the first time enunciated. Probably, however, Mr. Scott thinks that the public adoption, by a professional architect, of the doctrines first propounded by lay critics, like Mr. Ruskin and the writers of various articles in the *Edinburgh*, *North British*, and other *Reviews*, is as meritorious as originality. There may be some plausibility in such an opinion; certainly, of the two kinds of merit, that which is thus exhibited by Mr. Scott has hitherto been the rarest, not only among architects, but among the members of all professions. The merit, however, would have been greater, in Mr. Scott's case, had he not only adopted the views of lay critics, as he has done, but also boldly avowed such adoption, instead of simply "agreeing with Mr. Ruskin" on one or two trifling points, and determining a vast number of very important other points, as if they had never been so determined before. For example, not to speak of Mr. Scott's many *tacit* "agreements" with Mr. Ruskin, we think that we remember having seen the claims of the Italian palatial gothic put forth very plainly some years ago in an article—not attributed to Mr. Scott—in the *Edinburgh Review*, and in another either in the *British* or *North British Review*. Again, the peculiar suitability of gothic architecture for secular purposes of even the humblest kind, has been enforced, with precisely Mr. Scott's arguments, in those and various other places. But Mr. Scott has had opportunities of initiating, not only on paper, but in lime and stone, the "architecture of the future," to which he tells us we are to look forward. Does he then expect that we shall hail the new houses in Dean's-yard, Westminster, as the dawn of a new era? We will not dwell further on this point, for, after all, Mr. Scott's book is a very valuable one, as giving a high professional authority to many views which have hitherto been of little practical influence, precisely, and only, because they wanted such authority. For a professional work, moreover, it is written in a remarkably clear and genuine style, imitative, it is true, in parts, of some of the least praiseworthy characteristics of Mr. Ruskin's manner, but, upon the whole, effective and popularly telling. Although the

late Mr. Pugin and Mr. Ruskin have, in reality, been the chief authors of the extraordinary revolution, which may now be regarded as complete, in ecclesiastical architecture, and as unmistakably initiated, in secular and domestic building, the volume before us will probably give a more immediate and observable impetus to practical architecture than was given by any of the writings of these two leaders of the movement. Secular architecture is ripe for a sudden and complete change. The vast improvement which has taken place in church building, and the extensive cultivation of the popular mind by innumerable essays and treatises on architecture, have thoroughly disgusted the people with their present modes of house-building, and they have probably been only waiting for the dictum of an architect like Mr. Scott in confirmation of the repeated assertions which have been made of the immeasurable superiority of gothic over all other forms of architecture, as much in economic as in artistic regards, in order to adopt the bold step of preferring beautiful houses to hideous ones.

In according to Mr. Scott the merit of powerfully assisting in the dissemination and practical carrying out of the just views of preceding critics, let us not, however, overlook the few but not unimportant passages of his work in which he promulgates views of his own. We do not remember to have seen the following remark before. It is of great importance in connexion with the vast probable development of brickwork, in the architecture of the future:—

"The shape of a brick has a great influence on the effect in work. Our bricks are too short for their thickness—they should either be thinner or longer. I should say thinner for small buildings, and longer for large ones. If, for instance, we had for large buildings facing bricks of the usual thickness, but nearly a foot long, they would look well, and would work in with a backing of common bricks, if necessary; but for small buildings, bricks of the usual length and breadth, but only 2½ inches in thickness would look best. In the north of Germany, bricks were used in the middle ages for large buildings of much greater size than we now use them; this would have been good had the thickness been kept moderate; but that being increased in proportion, the bricks were often insufficiently burnt; and, excepting in buildings of gigantic size, they look clumsy. The Roman brick, which was twice the length of ours and little more than half its thickness, was in the other extreme—but it is the better side to err on. Their length ensures good bonding, while their thinness causes them to be thoroughly burnt."

This suggestion is of infinitely more significance than may at first sight appear to those who have not made architecture a subject of study. It requires the "prophetic eye," which is scarcely to be acquired without such study, to divine how much of the meanness which seems to be inherent in a brick material, would at once disappear were that material to adopt a form which should possess at least a semblance of greater constructive effectiveness than attaches to the present form, which is that of little blocks, instead of plates. The long thin edge which would be exposed to view, were the brick made in the form recommended by Mr. Scott, would at once suggest to the mind's-eye a great concealed breadth, and consequently a great thickness and security of wall; whereas bricks of the shape at present in use convey no other feeling than one of surprise that a wall can be securely constructed of them. In fact, a wall cannot be constructed of them at

all without the aid of a material which does not admit of architectural expression, namely, mortar. Whereas a series of thin, superimposed plates, though requiring cement to fill up their interstices and exclude the weather, would have their security in themselves, or at least would express such security, which is all that would be required of them in order to determine their artistic superiority. Again, the superiority of plates over blocks in polychromatic brickwork would be immense. The harshness of colour, which seems to be inevitable in this material, might be greatly softened by the reduction of its masses, and by their mixture and contrast in the form of lines instead of spots. There are various other advantages which suggest themselves to us as belonging to the change proposed by Mr. Scott, but we have no space to dwell upon them.

The superstitious traditions which have hitherto cramped gothic architecture in its modern revival are effectively denounced and exposed by Mr. Scott. He has not failed in his endeavour—

"to show that the rules of the style are not so rigid as to require the use, in every case, of all its normal characteristics; that gothic architecture, though essentially an arch style, yet freely admits of the trabeated construction; and that though it delights in the pointed arch, it permits the use of the round or the segment; that though the multi-lobed window is one of its most characteristic features, it admits of undivided openings, and that it allows great latitude not only in the design of the window itself, which may be of all varieties, from the square opening to the arched and traceried window, but also in the minor accessories, such as the glazing, and the mode of opening the lights; and, finally, that though it delights in the high-pitched roof as that best according with the sentiment of the style, it admits, as occasion serves, of every form of roof, from the perfect flat upwards. Gothic architecture is, in fact, the most free and unfettered of all styles. It embraces every reasonable system of practical construction, though it boldly selects from among them those which are the best and most consistent, and places them in the foremost rank, as its chosen and best-beloved characteristics."

In discussing the advantages of variety in houses which are contiguous and in rows, Mr. Scott makes the acute and significant observation, that "where every house has its own individual design, the prevailing character is of necessity vertical, while, if the houses be uniform, or grouped in large masses, it is almost as sure to be horizontal; and I need hardly say that the difference produced is prodigious." This remark at once explains the utter failure of effect in the few experiments in which the gothic—which is a vertical style—has been adopted for street architecture. We remind our readers, by way of illustration, of the batch of Tudor houses in New Oxford-street.

Among other conditions which impose difficulties—unknown to the ancient architect—upon the modern builder, here is one which is worthy to be noted by persons who have felt a natural surprise that old gothic forms have not hitherto prospered in modern towns:

"Our Building Act requires that the party wall between two houses should rise well above the roofs, so that in the case of either being on fire there shall be a defence against its being communicated to the roof of the other; besides which, the chimney-stacks are of necessity on the party-walls, and it is also necessary that they should rise, so far as possible, from the highest part of the roof; whereas if the houses were simply gabled towards the street, they must rise out of the intervening

gutters. These difficulties have led to the custom, vernacular in and about London, of making the roofs of houses the reverse of being gabled, being made like a V, instead of an A, or more properly, perhaps, having two half gables instead of one whole one; a most ludicrous looking arrangement where not concealed, as it usually is, for though in a long row of houses it gives a number of complete gables, the row always terminates in half gables."

Not only are these terminal half-gables most unmanageable elements for an architecture which would refuse to conceal them by parapets, but the entire gables which intervene are incapable of gothic character, and indeed of any architectural character, by reason of their running counter, in an apparently wanton manner, to the individuality of the edifices of which they form a part. This and the various other difficulties created by the Building Act alone, are of themselves sufficient to render a vast modification of ancient English forms absolutely necessary, before we can have a style of pointed architecture which will suit metropolitan purposes. There are other difficulties and objections, however, which are only imaginary. Two of them are thus disposed of by Mr. Scott. First, as to the "religious" character supposed to be inherent in gothic forms:—

"There are few things more curious than the objection which many people express to a gothic house, on the score of its looking religious. It is a feeling quite apiece with the Sunday religion of the day. Religious feeling must be limited to Sundays, and even then to the hours of service; and in the same spirit, though Christian architecture is thought suitable for a church, we find people gravely holding that a pagan style is more befitting their private houses."

Mr. Scott proceeds to show that the exclusively "religious" expression which is vulgarly supposed to attach to gothic architecture, arises simply from the fact that gothic architecture has hitherto been used almost exclusively in churches, and that this expression will at once disappear when the style has been fairly adopted for secular purposes. As to the peculiar modes of glazing, which we are accustomed to regard as essential to the mediæval style, and which we rightly judge would not suit our modern views of convenience, Mr. Scott says:—

"For the glazing, it seems to me that if we condemn the old system of diamonds or small pattern glazing, as inconsistent with the spirit of our age, and our praiseworthy desire to see clearly out of our windows, we ought at once, in good houses, to go into the opposite extreme of plate glass, as undivided as possible. It is one of the most useful and beautiful inventions of our day, and eminently calculated to give cheerfulness to our houses."

The feasibility of this proposal has been recently demonstrated in the secular edifices of Mr. Woodward and other architects, who have undertaken the revival of mediæval architecture for secular purposes in the spirit which Mr. Scott recommends.

In connexion with the Italian development of gothic architecture, which is daily becoming of more interest to us, as being evidently destined to influence our revival of the mediæval style in the most marked manner, Mr. Scott says, we think very justly, though Mr. Ruskin thinks otherwise, that—

"Italian pointed, though replete with beauty, is, *per se*, very inferior as an architectural style to the contemporary architecture of England, and especially of France. Its details are so mixed with reminiscences of classic antiquity, and its construction falls so far short of carrying out fully the great principles of pointed architecture, that it must ever be considered as a far less perfect de-

velopment of the style than those of Northern Europe."

Mr. Scott adds:—

"These facts, however, once admitted, Italian pointed may be studied with very great advantage, and will be found to supply a vast fund of material which may be used to enrich and render more copious and complete that which we derive from our northern examples, and which may be imported into our own style without in any degree infringing upon its nationality."

Mr. Scott strongly opposes the prevalent notion that the main differences of Italian and northern gothic—especially the different angles at which the roofs were usually pitched—were the result of diversities of climate, and consequently essential:—

"The fact that in Italy the roofs of mediæval buildings were generally low, I am, I confess, rather disposed to attribute to some classic traditions than the direct effect of climate. My own experience of Italy would not lead me to predicate of it any want of necessity for efficient roofing. In my first night under an Italian roof I was nearly flooded out of my bedroom by the torrents of rain which the low covering failed to exclude: while on the last evening of my stay I was ankle deep in snow at a railway station in the plains of Lombardy, and that after only half-an-hour's fall, and in the very beginning of November. Nor do my reminiscences of the furious swellings of the Arno, or of roads converted into rugged and deeply furrowed water-courses, and in parts nearly washed away by three days' rain, impress me with the necessity of a good slope to your roof being much less in Italy than in England."

"Are there not, however, features which it (the Pointed style), may have developed in Italy, which are unconnected with climate? Did it not so happen that the social state of the Italian cities during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries was particularly well calculated for generating a palatial style suited to town mansions and public buildings? This state of things was not the result of climate, but was accidental; why then are we to be debarred from learning lessons from works which originated from circumstances as likely to arise in one country as another? Again, had not the Italian architects command of rich material from which the contemporary builders here were debarred? Why then should we not learn from their mode of using them now that we are able to procure corresponding materials? To introduce features essentially belonging to a southern climate would be absurd; but to avail ourselves of any ideas which were there worked out, and which are unconnected with any of the circumstances, physical or moral, which essentially distinguish Italy from England, is simply part of common sense."

It is the fault of nearly all lay critics upon architecture, that they are not sufficiently aware of the various practical and inevitable conditions which ought always to be borne in mind as necessarily taking precedence of the *artistic effects*, which such writers too often exclusively consider. We are somewhat surprised, however, at finding a professed architect, through inadvertence, falling into the same mistake. Mr. Scott says, concerning the use of plaster:—

"It is a natural re-action, where we find that a material, or mode of workmanship, has become debased by misuse, to treat it as an *immedicabile vulnus*, and to proscribe its use altogether; and I believe that in many cases it is by far the safest mode of dealing with those materials, &c., which have become the vernacular vehicles for sham and deception. The legitimate use of such sinning material too often serves as an excuse for its base misuse, so that it may be safest to expunge it for a time from our *materia architectonica*."

Now the disuse of plaster would imply that of paint, which is the great and at present the only protection of brick houses, of an ordinary thickness of wall, and in exposed

situations, from damp. A driving shower of rain will traverse a thin brick wall almost as if it were a sheet of blotting paper, unless it is defended by a coating of paint, which requires for its basis a layer of plaster. Before brick can be exclusively adopted as the *visible* material, more especially of only moderately well-built country houses, we must devise some mode of rendering it impermeable to wet. The truth at present is, that plaster and paint ought to be far more extensively used than they now are in houses of this description. The additional expense, which is the common objection to their use, would commonly be saved in a single year by the reduction which would be perceived in the doctor's and coal-merchant's bills. Half-an-hour's rain, driven by a strong south-wester against a bare brick wall, will be entirely absorbed by it, and cause it to act, for the next fortnight at least, as a vast refrigerator. The man who first discovers some cheap and practicable mode of making bricks waterproof will not only confer an enormous material benefit upon our brick-building country, but will also supply the main condition required to inaugurate a right domestic architecture. We cannot doubt but that, ere long, this *desideratum* will be supplied.

It would be an injustice to conclude our notice of Mr. Scott's book without remarking that it sometimes displays a breadth of general view, and a facility and force of language, which we have not before met with in the writings of architects by profession. We have said that he sometimes adopts the faults of Mr. Ruskin's manner; but in such passages as the following we recognise an emulation of its better qualities:—

"The peculiar characteristics of the present day, as contrasted with all former periods, is this—that we are acquainted with the history of art. We know better whence each nation of antiquity derived its arts than they ever knew themselves, and can trace out with precision the progressions of which those who were their prime movers were almost unconscious. What, for instance, did the Greek know of his joint debt to Egypt and Assyria for the elements from which he developed his noble architecture? The Roman, it is true, was conscious of his copyism from the Greek, but was probably ignorant that he was only overlaying with a Grecian exterior an indigenous architecture of his own land, and that the *native* and the *imported* elements were ever striving for mastery. Still less conscious were the Romanesque builders that they were developing out of the ruins of an old world an element which Rome had neglected to perfect, and which was destined to generate, under a new civilization, a style of which the ancient world had never seen even the faintest foreshadowing; and I fear our glorious builders of the thirteenth century, while revelling in this amazing production of human skill, were almost as unconscious of what they had reached, or how they had attained it."

"It is reserved to us alone, of all the generations of the human race, to know perfectly our own standing point, and to look back upon a perfect history of what has gone before us, tracing out all the changes in the arts of the past, as clearly as if every scene in its long drama were re-enacted before our eyes."

"This is amazingly interesting to us as a matter of amusement and erudition; but I fear it is a hindrance, rather than a help, to us as artists."

The Interpreter: a Tale of the War. By G. J. Whyte Melville. John W. Parker and Son.

MR. WHYTE MELVILLE has founded an excellent tale upon his experiences in the late war with Russia. He follows a custom,

which is now becoming general, of introducing the reader to the hero in his childhood; and if the boy be father to the man, then it must be acknowledged that a character is incomplete as a psychological study, unless we trace the course of its formation from the earliest period of its growth. Besides, our system of education in England so soon develops the moral faculties, and our school-days, with their cricket-matches, boat-races, and "mills," are associated with so much that is pleasing to look back upon, that we all like to be reminded of them in a book professing to give the biography of one of ourselves. With what interest an old Westminster, Etonian, Harrovian, or Rugbyman revisits the scenes of his youthful friendships, games, and contests! We all feel that at school the smallest part of our real education was obtained in the school-room. The record of a schoolboy's experiences, then, has an abiding interest for all Englishmen. It tells of that little world in which we learned our first lessons of practical wisdom.

The hero, Vere Egerton, is of that retiring and sensitive class who display more depth of character and force of will when they are tried than their friends gave them credit for. Constitutionally somewhat weak and timid, the courage which he displays when it is called for is the result of a mental effort. His virtues are not the ebullitions of an impulsive temperament, but the hard-earned victories of a determined will and high principle over external difficulties. Such a character as this is apt to be insipid, but Vere Egerton has quite enough spirit and fire to make himself respected.

With him is contrasted Ropsley—one of those universal favourites and leaders of opinion who are to be found in every school. Ropsley is a privileged person with master and boys. He is the best cricket-player and the best scholar; he indulges in small dissipation with the usher, and covers with the ægis of his protection any of the smaller boys whom it may be his interest to employ; and when he leaves the school, it is felt that the days of great things are gone by. Ropsley's ambition is unbounded. He has succeeded in establishing his influence over the little sphere in which he revolves; he sets out in life with the determination to succeed equally well in the great world.

The third of the trio of schoolfellows is the young Count de Rohan, the son of a Hungarian nobleman, who has been bitten with the *Anglomanie*, and is determined that his boy shall grow up like an Englishman, a cricketer, a rower, a fox-hunter, and a proficient in the noble science of self-defence. Victor de Rohan is as gay and impulsive as Vere Egerton is melancholy and staid.

The school-party is completed by Manners, the usher, a man whom we, and we suppose all who have been at school, perfectly well remember. Manners is most ludicrously vain of his personal appearance (what usher is not?) and of his prowess in all manly and athletic sports. This is, in fact, a sort of protest against the world that despises him. The boys are the confidants of his high aspirations, and with that keen perception of affectation and unwarranted assumption which is soon learned in the little world of school, turn him unmercifully into ridicule.

Vere Egerton falls in love with Constance Beverley, a fair-haired, stately beauty of the true English type, whom Ropsley determines to marry for the sake of her fortune. With

this object the latter worms himself into the confidence of Constance's father, Sir Harry, who ruins himself on the turf. Ropsley, now a guardsman and man of fashion about town, offers to extricate the Baronet from his difficulties, on condition that Constance shall become his wife. All these schemes are for the present broken off by the war with Russia, and the whole party from Everdon School turn up in Wallachia, Vienna, or the Crimea; Vere Egerton as interpreter attached to the staff of Omar Pasha, Victor de Rohan in the same service, Ropsley as a colonel of the Guards in the trenches of Sebastopol, and Manners, the usher, now in the height of his glory, and with a prodigious uniform, in the splendid corps known as "Beatson's Horse." Soldiering improves them all, and all are of course made happy in the end, except poor Victor de Rohan, who is shot accidentally at a hunting party by the man with whose wife he was going to run away. But how the various parties attain the end of their hopes, we must leave our readers to learn from the book itself.

'The Interpreter' is one of the pleasantest novels we have seen for many a day. It does not, indeed, consist, like Jane Eyre, of highly artistic psychological studies, nor does it depict the minutiae of passion with the power and accuracy which Miss Brontë brought to the task. But it gives very striking pictures of life in England, in Vienna, in Hungary, and, above all, of life in the camp and in the trenches. The characters are well defined, and not too numerous. The canvas is not crowded, and though the plot is sufficiently veiled to preserve the interest to the last, the story flows in a clear and even stream. The following will illustrate Mr. Melville's power of describing the military scenes in which he participated.

"We are now in the advanced trenches. Not three hundred paces to our front are yawning the deadly batteries of the Redan. The night is dark as pitch. Between the intervals of the cannonade, kept up so vigorously far away on our right, we listen breathlessly as the night-breeze sweeps down to us from the town, until we can almost fancy we hear the Russians talking within their works. But the 'pick, pick,' of our own men's tools, as they enlarge the trench, and their stifled whispers and cautious tread, deaden all other sounds. Each man works with his firelock in his hand; he knows how soon it may be needed. Yet the soldier's ready jest and quaint conceit is ever on the lip, and many a burst of laughter is smothered as it rises, and enjoyed all the more keenly for the constraint.

"Not so much noise there," says Ropsley, in his quiet authoritative tone, as the professed buffoon of the light company indulges in a more lively sally than usual; 'I'll punish any man that speaks above a whisper. Come, my lads,' he adds good-humouredly, 'keep quiet now, and perhaps it will be our turn before the night is over!' The men return to their work with a will, and not another word is heard in the ranks.

"The officers have established a sort of headquarters at a *place d'armes*, or re-assembling spot near the centre of their own 'attack.' Three or four are coiled up in different attitudes, beguiling the long dark hours with whispered jests and grave speculations as to the intentions of the enemy. Here a stalwart captain of Highlanders stretches his huge frame across the path, puffing forth volumes of smoke from the short black pipe that has accompanied him through the whole war—the much prized 'cutty' that was presented to him by his father's forester when he shot the royal stag in the 'pass abune Craig-Owar'; there a slim and dandy rifleman passes a wicker-covered flask of brandy-and-water to a tall sedate personage who has

worked his way through half-a-dozen Indian actions to be senior captain of a line regiment, and who, should he be fortunate enough to survive the present siege, may possibly arrive at the distinguished rank of a Brevet-Major. He prefers his own bottle of cold tea; as it gurgles into his lips the Highlander pulls a face of disgust.

"Take those long, indecent legs of yours out of the way, Sandy," says a merry voice, the owner of which, stumbling over these brawny limbs in the darkness, makes his way up to Ropsley, and whispers a few words in his ear which seem to afford our colonel much satisfaction.

"You couldn't have done it better," says he to the new arrival, a young officer of engineers, the 'bravest of the brave,' and 'the gayest of the gay.' 'I could have spared you a few more men, but it is better as it is. I hate harrassing our fellows, if we can help it. What will you have to drink?'

"A drain at the flask, first, colonel," answers the light-hearted soldier; 'I've been on duty now, one way and another, for eight-and-forty hours, and I'm about beat. Sandy, my boy, give us a whiff out of the 'cutty.' I'll sit by you. You remind me of an opera-dancer, in that dress. Mind, you dine with me to-morrow, if you're not killed.'

"The Highlander growls out a gruff affirmative. He delights in his volatile friend; but he is a man of few words, although his arm is weighty and his brain is clear.

"A shell shrieks and whistles over our heads. We mark it revolving, bright and beautiful, like a firework through the darkness. It lights far away to our rear, and bounds once more from the earth ere it explodes with a loud report.

"Not much mischief done by that gentleman," observes Ropsley, taking his cigar from his mouth; 'he must have landed clear of all our people. We shall soon have another from the same battery. I wish I knew what they are doing over yonder,' he adds, pointing significantly in the direction of the Redan.

"I think I can find out for you, Colonel," says the engineer; 'I am going forward to the last 'sap,' and I shall not be very far from them there. Your sharp-shooters are just at the corner, Green,' he adds to the rifleman, 'wont you come with me?' The latter consents willingly; and as they rise from their dusty lair I ask leave to accompany them, for my curiosity is fearfully excited, and I am painfully anxious to know what the enemy is about. The last 'sap' is a narrow and shallow trench, the termination of which is but a short distance from the Russian work. It is discontinued at the precipitous declivity which here forms one side of the well-known Woronzoff ravine; and from this spot, dark as it is, the sentry can be discerned moving to and fro—a dusky, indistinct figure—above the parapet of the Redan.

"The engineer officer and Green of the rifles seat themselves on the very edge of the ravine; the former plucks a blade or two of grass, and flings them into the air.

"They can't hear us with this wind," says he. 'What say you, Green; wouldn't it be a good lark to creep in under there, and make out what they're doing?'

"I'm game!" says Green, one of those dare-devil young gentlemen to be found amongst the subalterns of the British army, who would make the same reply were it a question of crossing that glacial in the full glare of day to take the work by assault, single-handed. 'Put your sword off, that's all, otherwise you'll make such a row that our own fellows will think they're attacked, and fire on us like blazes. Mind you, my chaps have had lots of practice, and can hit a haystack as well as their neighbours. Now then, are you ready? Come on.'

"The engineer laughed, and unbuckled his sabre. "Good afternoon, Mr. Egerton, in case I shouldn't see you again," said he; and so the two crept silently away upon their somewhat hazardous expedition."

The celebrated light cavalry charge, the well known *sortie* in which the Russians were

repulsed, and the unsuccessful storming of the Redan, are all described in the same graphic style. But the book has other merits of even a higher order. We have more than once had to observe upon the erroneous morality often inculcated in novels which profess to be religious and moral. This does not profess to be either, but its teaching is thoroughly healthy and good, for it is simply the teaching which meets us, if we would see it, in daily life. It amounts to this, that idleness, selfishness, duplicity, and licentiousness generally tend to produce unhappiness, while, on the contrary, action, manly exertion, and benevolence, bring their own reward in the strength of character and content which they produce. Home affections are indicated as the only sure foundation for anything like happiness, and circumstances are made to bring out the good traits of characters which at first seemed hopeless. There is no puling cant; poetical justice is not ostentatiously and unnaturally doled out according to the supposed merits of the parties; and the morality is the good healthy morality of a soldier, a gentleman, and one who knows what are the real difficulties and temptations of life.

De la Grandeur Morale et du Bonheur. Par M. de la Codre. Paris: Hachette. London: Williams and Norgate.

It can only be upon the principle of "line upon line and precept upon precept, here a little and there a little," that such books as M. de la Codre's essay are likely to do any good. Those who may chance to open the volume expecting to find in it some original suggestions, some added helps towards the attainment of moral greatness and happiness, will be grievously disappointed. M. de la Codre does indeed seek to establish a theory in which he himself seems to perceive something that is new as well as true, but no sooner are we brought face to face with it than we find that its features have for years been familiar, and that what it has to say is nothing but the echo of words which we have heard over and over again since our childhood—namely, that the end of morality is to make men happy, and that the way to attain happiness is to preserve both body and soul in perfect health. M. de la Codre states that his work is not intended for youth, because that early season of life is exempt from the obstacles to our well-being which it is one of the objects of his essay to enable us to overcome. But here we must beg to differ from him; if any class is likely to be benefited by the rules he lays down for guidance it is the young, for whom a milk diet is more suitable than the strong meat which is required to enable the full-grown man to fight with vigour and courage the battle of life. On one subject, indeed, M. de la Codre gives us a hint which in these feverish days, when the mental powers are taxed to the utmost, we most of us need. It is that we should ever bear in mind the influence which the physical exercises over the moral, and the moral over the physical part of our nature. The man whose functions are all in a healthy state is, M. de la Codre considers, seldom otherwise than patient, just, and generous, unless indeed there has been a complete deficiency in his moral training. Vauvenargues had reason to say, "*Les grandes pensées viennent du cœur*," and M. de la Codre adds, "*Si je ne craignais pas de perdre ma gravité, j'ajouterais, 'et les petites de l'estomac.'*"

We have already said that M. de la Codre throws no new light on the subject of which he treats,—but in one or two instances, we can scarcely give our assent to the doctrines he broaches, as, for example, with regard to the distinction he draws between moral greatness and moral dignity. The former he thinks may be attained by all, the latter is the portion of but few. Moral greatness he considers to depend less upon the importance of the services which we may have rendered to humanity than upon the government of our thoughts and the disposition of our will. Moral dignity, on the other hand, he looks upon as attaching to exterior circumstances, and states that it owes to mental faculties many of the elements of which it is composed; so that a poet, an artist, or a celebrated writer, is invested with this dignity to a greater degree than a man who is merely religious, philanthropic, or earnest, and who is not possessed of talent, or “savoir vivre.” But surely goodness, philanthropy, and earnestness are qualities which invest the possessor of them with full as much moral dignity as the talents that are bestowed only upon the chosen few; “savoir vivre” may give personal dignity, but moral dignity is within the reach of all.

We have but to state that M. de la Codre places the basis of the moral law upon the knowledge of God and His will, and not upon reason or conscience, in order for it to be seen at once to what class of philosophers he belongs. His theory is, in fact, essentially founded upon religious assertions, and, as he himself confesses, its influence will be small in the case of those who reject all elementary beliefs. “If,” he says in conclusion, “the opinions which we have formed, or put forth be erroneous, if the system which we have laid down be defective, we shall discover any such imperfections by the injurious results of the actions of which they will have been the motives; and then we shall know that it will be necessary to modify these opinions on this plan of action.” M. de la Codre need not, we imagine, fear that his system will produce any baneful effects; if his book have any influence at all, it will be for good; the only doubt is, whether its influence will be perceptible in the smallest degree. Like many other works of the same kind written by Frenchmen, M. de la Codre's essay, if we may be allowed to compare small things with great, resembles a Greek temple, which is perfect as far as it goes, but bounded and tied down to earth, rather than a Gothic cathedral, full of mystery yet full of light, and in every one of its upward lines symbolizing struggle while raising the soul to heaven.

Katherine, and The Moment of Fortune.

Translated by Lady Wallace. Bentley.
THE Germans read us, we read the French, the French read neither us nor the Germans. Such is the present relative position of the three most intellectual nations of Europe—a position which might, we venture to think, be modified without disadvantage. It is but an exemplification on a large scale of the curious law which Mr. Lewes has discovered to regulate translations made from the French—namely, that the worse an author is, the more he gets. The proportion of such translations is, we believe, about six from Sue to one from Sand, and one from Balzac to nineteen from Dumas. The proportion of

translations from the German to translations from the French is infinitesimally small, yet, in the opinion of almost every one conversant with both literatures, the former is infinitely superior. One reason of the difference doubtless lies in the idiomatic style of German books, which makes the labours of translation great, and the result unsatisfactory. Another may be found in their superiority itself—Tieck's novels, for example, are only adapted for readers of taste, but people of every degree of intellectual capacity may receive pleasure from the rattling vigour of Alexander Dumas. There can be no comparison between either the degree or the dignity of the two gratifications; but booksellers, like the rest of the world, must govern their business by the rules of commerce, not of aesthetics.

Lady Wallace is certainly in no danger of overshooting the understanding of her readers. We do not say this in a spirit of disparagement, but the reverse. She has been fortunate in finding stories at once simple and entertaining. For some reasons it is as well that they are German stories. An English writer would have been obliged to extend the groundwork of incident on which each is respectively built into three volumes, and thus convert two amusing little fictions into twice their length of tedious twaddle. Again, ‘Katherine’ is rather too melo-dramatic to have been exactly acceptable as an English story. We could not realize or believe in it. It is different with Germany; we are less acquainted with the state of society in that country, and German tales have obtained a character for mysticism and wildness which allows the writer considerable latitude of plot. Not that there is much of either in ‘Katherine,’ but there is mystery enough to prevent the novel from being received as a true picture of life, if it dealt with a society coming within the range of our own experience.

‘The Moment of Fortune’ is considerably the better of the two stories, wanting, indeed, nothing but the dramatic form to be a very sparkling comedy. It resembles those charming French pieces called “proverbes,” written for the especial illustration of some particular maxim which re-appears at every turn of the dialogue. The maxim of the story is the Shakspearean “There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood,” &c. This the story illustrates with the most remarkable ingenuity, and a pointed liveliness which keeps the attention awake from the first page to the last.

We cannot understand why Lady Wallace should have omitted all reference to the original author on her title-page. By all the rules of fairness and common sense a man who writes a good book is entitled to receive credit for it, and the suppression of his name, when he has thought proper to publish it, is a direct robbery of what the artist values most. This conduct is the more unaccountable in Lady Wallace's case, as she does not claim to have written the book herself, but, by withholding the author's name, deprives him of his due share of credit without benefiting herself or any other person. No doubt this is the result of inadvertence; we trust it will not occur again. Fortunately we are able to do something towards repairing the wrong, by stating the writer to be F. W. Hackländer, well known in this country as the author of ‘Clara; or, Slave Life in Europe.’

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Memoirs of Béranger. Written by Himself. 1 Vol. Hurst and Blackett.
Fifty Years' Recollections, Literary and Personal, with Observations on Men and Things. By Cyrus Redding. 3 Vols. C. J. Skeel.
The Radical Theory in Chemistry. By John Joseph Griffin, F.C.S. J. J. Griffin.
Sporting in Both Hemispheres. By J. D'Ewes, Esq. Routledge and Co.
Many Thoughts on Many Things. Compiled and Analytically arranged by Henry Southgate. Routledge and Co.
The Dead Sea; or, Notes and Observations made during a Journey to Palestine in 1856-7. By the Rev. A. A. Isaacs, M.A. Hatchard and Son.
Scenes of Clerical Life. By George Eliot. 2 Vols. Blackwood and Sons.
A Woman's Thoughts about Women. By the Author of ‘John Halifax, Gentleman.’ 1 Vol. Hurst and Blackett.
Dawnless. By the Author of ‘Hands not Hearts,’ &c. 2 Vols. John W. Parker and Son.
Dawn and Twilight: a Tale. By the Author of ‘Amy Grant,’ &c. 2 Vols. J. H. and J. Parker.
Bertram Noel: a Story for Youth. By E. J. May. Marlborough and Co.
Mount Garu; or, Marie's Christmas Eve. Adapted from the German of Siffer. J. H. and J. Parker.
All about it; or, the History and Mystery of Common Things. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.
Mental Furniture; or, the Adaptation of Knowledge for Man. By Thomas Hughes. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.
The Gordian Knot. By Shirley Brooks. Part 1. Bentley.
The Doctrine of the Holy Eucharist Investigated. By the Rev. John Duff Schomberg, B.A. J. F. Hope.
Lohengrin: a Romantic Opera. From the German of Richard Wagner. J. F. Hope.
A Lay of the West, and other Poems. By the Author of ‘Parental Wisdom,’ &c. Saunders and Otley.
The Prophecy of Khora. Translated by J. D., and Edited by M. D. J. F. Hope.
Wild Notes. By E. Passingham. J. F. Hope.
It is related of Sir Walter Scott that he once kept a lowland laird waiting for him in the library at Abbotsford, and that when he came in he found the laird deep in a book which Sir Walter perceived to be Johnson's Dictionary. “Well, Mr. —,” said Sir Walter, “how do you like your book?” “They're vera pretty stories,” Sir Walter, replied the laird, “but they're unco short.” For those who, like the laird, are fond of short stories, Mr. Southgate has compiled a book called *Many Thoughts on Many Things*. It consists entirely of short quotations from the whole range of English literature—from Ford, Massinger, Spenser, and Shakspeare, to ‘The Family Friend’ and ‘Chambers's Journal,’ arranged under the several subjects to which they refer. The selections are of all sorts; the good grain is somewhat mixed with tares. But the book, on the whole, would be an excellent one to lie on the table in the waiting-room of ministers of state, bishops, doctors, dentists, and others, who keep people waiting for an audience. The expectant, under such circumstances, would naturally turn to the word “patience.” The invalid or the being racked with toothache would find—

“I will bear it
With all the tender sufferance of a friend;
As calmly as the wounded patient bears
The surgeon's hand that ministers his cure.”—OTWAY.

The trembling suitor for a place in the Customs might read:—

“O heaven-born patience, source of peace and rest,
Descend; infuse thy spirit through my breast,
That I may calmly meet the hour of fate.”—MALLEY.

The curate about to be ushered into the dread presence of his aproned superior, would learn a useful lesson from the sentence:—“Patience is power in man, warning him to rein his spirit.” After he came out from his audience he would not think of the book, otherwise he might turn to “pride” for some apposite illustrations. The book is beautifully “got up.”

One of our old poets has said of the laws of female action, “In secret wire they kepten been full close. . . . There wot no sight of them but God and fiend.” When we saw *A Woman's Thoughts about Women*, we thought that one of the sex was going to turn approver, and that we should at length be able to unravel the tangled skein of female motives which has puzzled us, as it has all mankind. We were disappointed in this. The book has not initiated us into the esoteric philosophy of the sex, and even if it did, the mas-

culine mind is, perhaps, too gross to master its intricacies. But 'A Woman' sets before her a much more practical object. Without entering much into the philosophy of the matter, she proposes some most useful and sensible rules for female conduct in the several positions in which women are placed. First of all the necessity for employment is dwelt upon. It is not enough to sit on a sofa all day to look pretty, or even to work *crochet*. The natural and proper employment of a woman consists in the cares of her household, and in these she will find plenty to occupy her whole time. But in our advanced stage of civilization there must be many who cannot marry. Are they to adopt professions and handicrafts? Yes, there are some professions open to women—there is art, literature, the stage, the profession of a governess. Any of these, if a woman be fitted for them by nature and education, and if they be followed in the right spirit, may be adopted. But the authoress leans still to the more domestic occupations. There is abundance of work to be done by unmarried ladies in the families of married sisters and friends. In the chapter on female handicrafts there are some excellent remarks on domestic servants. Then follow advice to mistresses of families, and essays on female friendship, on gossip, on women of the world, on happy and unhappy women, showing that "nerves" and "low spirits" are often attributable to laziness, carelessness about food, and the neglect of cold water. The chapter on "lost women" is excellent in taste and feeling; and the same may be said of that on "women growing old." On one abuse of the present day the author justly speaks in terms of the strongest reprobation; it is the adopting a life of selfish celibacy rather than forego the unnecessary luxuries of carriages, fine dress, and much society. There is a point on which we are happy to find that this very judicious lady's experience entirely coincides with our own. "I do solemnly aver," she says, "having seen more than one generation of young girls grow up into womanhood—that the fairest and best specimens of our sex that I have ever known have been among those who have never gone to school, or scarcely ever had a regular governess." Miss Edgeworth, whose services to the cause of education should never be forgotten, said nearly the same thing more than half a century ago. 'A public school for boys, home for girls,' is the true formula. This very useful book is written in that clear, straightforward, unhesitating style which is characteristic of a clever woman's writing. A man weighs and ponders, and hedges and qualifies; a woman has no fears, and goes straight on—in the midst of difficulties on every side—without looking to the right or the left.

Dawn and Twilight appears under painful circumstances. The writer, already known to the public as the author of 'Amy Grant,' 'Two Homes,' and other works, died, as we are informed by the editor, while the pages were passing through the press. There was a wish felt to exhibit to its readers, in a short biographical sketch, some features of a character which seems to have specially endeared her to those who knew her best; and a notice was prepared, intended to have accompanied the volumes. However, so much repugnance was shown, by those with whom the decision of the matter rested, to have it published, that it is to be prepared for private circulation only. Under such peculiar and melancholy circumstances, it would be unbecoming to attempt the task of criticism; and we forbear to add to or qualify the interest which will naturally be excited in the reader of a posthumous publication such as this.

We think it likely that it will prove a sufficient recommendation to *Bertran Noel, a Story for Youth*, to inform our readers that it emanates from the same pen as that pleasing and pathetic tale, 'Louis's School Days.' The religious element, with which it is strongly pervaded, is tempered with the infusion of considerable romantic interest, so that it may be considered as occupying the border ground between spiritual and secular literature.

The illustrations are of more than average merit, and render no slight assistance to the author in throwing an interest round the persons of his principal personages.

Mount Gars; or, Marie's Christmas-Eve, a little story, adapted from the German of Stifter, is one of those many attempts so creditably made in these days to apply a better style of thought and diction to literature intended for the amusement of children than that which contented preceding generations. The narrative is appropriate to the season, detailing, as it does, the escape of two children from the perils encountered during a night passed among the icy solitudes of the Alps. The 'adaptation' seems judicious; the dialogue is tolerably free from the non-English element, generally so distasteful to children, and wears the air of originality and freshness.

All about it; or the History and Mystery of Common Things, is a useful little book for young people, and nicely written. It describes the process of growing, procuring, or manufacturing a variety of articles in common use, such as tea, capers, china, glass, mirrors, salt, wheat, tapioca, cigars, laudanum, textile fabrics, paper, metals, medicines, &c., and in the last two chapters treats of mineralogy and geology.

Mental Furniture; or, the Adaptation of Knowledge for Man, is an amusing book to dip into. The style is peculiar, and we cannot do better than give our readers an idea of it by quoting from the first page. "Ignorance," says Mr. Hughes, "is either necessary or voluntary." [The opposite of voluntary is involuntary, not necessary.] "Finite beings must always be ignorant of something. To know all is the prerogative of God alone. This form of ignorance [quære, the knowing all] cannot be viewed as an evil;" and so on. These are simple propositions, and Mr. Hughes very properly begins by securing our assent to them; but he afterwards goes much deeper, as for instance:—"Proposition I. The foundation of knowledge is deeper than all phenomena. [Mr. Hughes evidently knows Greek too well to spell the word phenomenon, like the vulgar]. Consciousness proves that it is deeper than all mental phenomena. It is deeper than matter; its forms, magnitudes, conditions, laws, circumstances, and chemical qualities, show it clearly." Among all these "its," we can hardly make out the meaning of this sentence, that is to say, if it has any meaning. Before we bid adieu to Mr. Hughes we would propose to him the following question as a subject for his next essay—"Whether a chimera, bombarding in a vacuum, can devour first intentions?"

If Luther and Calvin and Zuinglius could not agree upon the meaning of the words, "This is my body," it is hardly to be expected that we of the present day should, particularly as the exegetical question is mixed up with others which nearly touch our national and political sympathies and antipathies. In a book of a hundred and sixty pages, called *The Doctrine of the Holy Eucharist Investigated*, the Rev. John Duff Schomberg undertakes to settle the controversy in favour of Calvin and Zuinglius, against Luther, Dr. Pusey, and Archdeacon Denison.

New Editions.

An Historical Connexion of the Old and New Testaments. By Humphrey Prideaux, D.D., &c. New Edition. Revised by J. Talboys Wheeler. 2 Vols. Tegg and Co. *Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding*. By John Murray, A.M., LL.D. Third Edition. Dublin: W. B. Kelly.

The Rise of Our Indian Empire. By Lord Mahon. Murray. *The Historical Connexion of the Old and New Testaments*, by Dean Prideaux, is a book which is indispensable not only to the theologian but to the historian. Mr. J. Talboys Wheeler is engaged in the very useful labour of bringing out a new edition of it, and of the kindred works of Shuckford and Russell, with notes and dissertations, showing the effect of the late discoveries at Nineveh and Babylon on the statements of the older historians. The usefulness of Dr. Prideaux's great work was very much impaired by the extreme cumbrousness of the antiquated mode of punctuation adopted by

him, and by the absence of divisions, headings of chapters, indices, and tables of contents. In this edition the enormously long sentences are broken by the use of a stronger punctuation, and the divisions, headings of chapters, indices, and tables of contents supplied. An excellent map is prefixed to the first volume. By these changes this great standard work, by which the English church is honourably known even on the Continent, is made less forbidding in its appearance, and the valuable stores of learning which it contains are rendered generally accessible.

A third edition of Dr. Murray's *Adaptation of Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding to Collegiate and General Requirement*, has just issued from the Dublin press. This edition, by the Rev. G. B. Wheeler, has for its distinguishing feature the addition of a series of questions for examination, which he has given, as he tells us, contrary to the opinion of Dr. Murray himself, who objects to the use of such aids. We conceive, however, that to the class for whom these questions are designed—namely, the mass of students who are expected to "make up" Locke, they must prove a boon.

Lord Mahon's contribution to our 'Railway Reading,' called *The Rise of Our Indian Empire*, consists of five chapters extracted from his 'History of England,' containing in themselves a rapid outline of the chief events of Indian history, closing with the close of Warren Hastings' administration. It cannot be expected that, in a slight volume like this, anything approaching to completeness could be accomplished upon a subject so vast and difficult. Many details of vital importance are unavoidably abbreviated, and others altogether omitted. Nor is it possible, within such a narrow compass, to render very intelligible those traits of race, and specialities of laws, religion, and customs, upon a right understanding of which the formation of a sound judgment as to our future policy mainly depends. Lord Mahon scarcely ventures into these perplexities. He contents himself, and, considering his limits, we think very wisely, with giving an account of our wars and settlements in India, and the growth of our material power. His little work, therefore, is strictly a narrative of the principal facts in the history of our eastern conquests, related clearly and briefly, and with fidelity and impartiality. It may be regarded as a handbook to the history of India up to the point where it stops, leaving untold by far the most striking and memorable incidents in our government of Hindoostan. The author is to be commended for reprinting his chapters without tampering with them, for the purpose of adapting them to recent events; but he would have greatly enhanced the value and current interest of the publication if he had added one chapter more, carrying down the narrative to the present time. Lord Mahon is in favour of the "double government," or, at all events, is of opinion that we owe to it the durability of our empire in the east. His mode of presenting the argument, however, is not very satisfactory. "The true foundation," he observes, "or at least the true security, of our past beneficent rule in India was that system of double government which the genius of Mr. Pitt devised. With every drawback, however, it may be said, and not merely of the later period, that the sway even of the worst of the foreign governors was better than the sway even of the best of the native princes." The fact that the rule of the worst governor-general was better than the rule of the best native prince, may be cited as an evidence of the superiority of civilization over barbarism, or even of English rule over native rule, but it affords no ground whatever for the assumption that our superiority consists in the form of a "double government."

List of New Books.

All about it; or, History and Mystery of Common Things, 2s. 6d. *Angel in the House*, by Patmore, 2nd ed., cl., 7s. 6d. *Arnold's (W.) Illustrations of the Book of Proverbs*, post 8vo, 12s. *Balfour's (J. H.) Plants of the Bible*, royal 8vo, cl., 7s. 6d. *Barber's (M. A. S.) Castle Rag and its Dependencies*, 18mo, 2s. *Bayeux Tapestry*, cr. 8vo, cl., 5s.

Beranger's Memoirs, written by Himself, English ed., 8vo, cl., 14s.
 Bible (The) Hour, 12mo, cl., 3s. 6d.
 Bickersteth's Reading for Piousboys, 18mo, cl., new ed., 2s.
 Bowman's Interest Tables, royal 4to, cl., 5s.
 Brown's (S.) Lectures on the Atom, 8vo, cl., 8s.
 Christmas's (H.) Hand of God in India, 12mo, cl., 1s. 6d.
 Cornwallis's (K.) Oresticks, fcp. 8vo, bds., 1s. 6d.
 Dauntless, by the Author of 'Hands not Hears', 12mo, cl.
 De Lae's (L.) Les Classiques Français, 12mo, cl., 3s. 6d.
 Dublin University Calendar, 1858, 12mo, cl., 3s. 6d.
 — Examination Papers, 1858, 12mo, cl., 2s.
 Elcott's (G.) Scenes of Clerical Life, 2 Vols., post 8vo, cl., 41 1s.
 Flora; or, Self-Deception, 12mo, cl., 2s. 6d.
 Gasco's (F. E. A.) Materials for French Prose Composition, 4s. 6d.
 Gold of Ophir, 18mo, cl., 2s. 6d.
 Grantham (J.) on Iron Ship Building, 12mo, cl., and plates, 21 6s.
 Griffin's (J. J.) Radical Theory of Chemistry, post 8vo, cl., 12s. 6d.
 Hollis's (R. S.) Scripture Tablets, in Case, 3s.
 Household Medicine and Surgery, 12mo, cl., 1s. 6d.
 Indian Relief Almanac, 1858, sheet, 2s. 6d.
 Irvine's (A.) British Plants, post 8vo, sewed, Part IV., 1s. 6d.
 Irving Vignettes: Illustrations of the Writings of W. Irving, 7s.
 Jackson's (Bishop) Six Sermons on Christian Character, cl., 3s. 6d.
 King's (T. H.) Study of Medieval Architecture, Vol. 1, 4to, cl., 5s.
 Maddock (A. B.) on Pulmonary Consumption, 8vo, cl., 5s. 6d.
 — Mental and Nervous Disorders, 8vo, cl., 5s. 6d.
 Mason's (G.) Application of Art to Manufactures, cr. 8vo, 10s. 6d.
 Montgomery's (J.) Memoirs, by J. H. King, 12mo, cl., 5s.
 Partridge's (S. W.) Voices from the Garden, cl., 2s., sewed, 1s.
 Patterson's (S. E.) Masters and Workmen, post 8vo, cl., 3s. 6d.
 Pope's Homer's Odyssey, with Flaxman's Designs, post 8vo, cl., 5s.
 Power's (P. H.) Last Shilling, demy 18mo, cl., new ed., 1s. 6d.
 Pridmore's (Rev. H.) Connexion of Old and New Testament, 14s.
 Psalms (The Book of): a New Metrical Translation of, cl., 5s. 6d.
 Pulpit, Vol. 72, 8vo, cl., 5s.
 PUNCH, Vol. 33, 4to, cl., 5s.
 Pyeroff's (Rev. J.) Collegian's Guide, 2nd ed., fcp., cl., 6s.
 Rian Away to Sea, 12mo, cl., 7s.
 St. Leonard's (Lord) Handy Book of Property Law, 12mo, 2s. 6d.
 Sande's (W. S.) Gardens, fcp., cl., 5s.
 Shakespeare's (W.) Works, by Rev. A. Dyce, 6 Vols., 8vo, 44 4s.
 Social Etiquette: the Art of Cookery, 12mo, sewed, new ed., 1s. 6d.
 Stewart's (D.) Works, Vol. 10, 8vo, cl., 12s.
 Symonds's (Rear-Admiral) Memoirs, ed. by J. A. Sharpe, cl., 41 1s.
 Tooke's (W.) Monarchy of France, new ed., 8vo, cl., 7s. 6d.
 Webster's (J.) Works, with Notes, 8vo, cl., royal 8vo, 10s. 6d.
 Williams's (Rev. J.) Discourses on the Unity of God's Will, 10s. 6d.
 Wilson's (Jm) Our Native Land, fcp., cl., 2s.; gilt, 2s. 6d.
 — (J. M.) Tales of the Borders, Vol. 9, fcp. 8vo, cl., 1s. 6d.

ARTICLES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

DR. J. FORBES ROYLE, F.R.S.

THE death of Dr. J. Forbes Royle, which took place on the 2nd inst. at his residence at Acton, cannot but be regarded at this time as a national loss. His whole life had been devoted to the study of the productive resources of India, and no man was equally qualified to give advice as to their development in the new industrial and commercial era of the eastern empire which will date from the suppression of the sepooy revolt. During thirty years' employment in the service of the Hon. East India Company, and especially when Superintendent of the Botanic Garden at Saharunpore, Dr. Royle had peculiar opportunities for becoming acquainted with the articles of native produce most likely to be valuable for economic and commercial purposes. Since his return to this country, whether as Professor of Materia Medica in King's College, as one of the most active Directors of the Great Exhibition of 1851, as a British Commissioner to the Paris exposition, as curator of the East India Company's Museum, or by his important publications, he has been indefatigable in calling attention to the varied sources of national wealth open to enterprise and industry in the British possessions in the East.

As a naturalist Dr. Royle's name will hold an honourable place along with Wallich, Wight, and Hooker. His 'Illustrations of the Botany of the Himalayan Mountains and the Flora of Cashmere,' was a splendid contribution to botanical literature, and it was characterized beyond most works of the class by the great amount of practical as well as scientific information which it contained. The description of the climate, soil, and physical geography of northern India has been greatly admired, and the book is rich in valuable details as to the vegetable resources of the regions explored, whether for purposes of medicine, agriculture, or commerce. The author's professional studies led him to devote special attention to everything bearing on *materia medica*, both as regards the supply of articles already in use, and the introduction of remedies known only in the native dispensaries. On the latter subject much curious information will be found in Dr. Royle's treatise 'On the Antiquity of Hindoo Medicine,' a work of large historical research and accurate observation. When occupying the chair of Materia Medica in King's College, London, after his retirement from active ser-

vice in the East, old oriental scenes often held a prominent place in his lectures, and he was fond of pointing out to his pupils the importance of India, both in the history of medicine and as the field in which many of them would probably be called to exercise their profession.

The work in which Dr. Royle compressed the greatest amount and variety of scientific and practical information, the fruit of his long research and experience, was the volume which appeared in 1840, 'On the Productive Resources of India.' From this source have been derived all the most important suggestions subsequently made for developing the wealth of the country, so far as botanical and agricultural knowledge can direct industry and commerce. The work, we believe, is out of print, but the copies that have been circulated have trained many intelligent observers and experimenters in all parts of India. A new edition, with annotations from Dr. Royle's later works, and from other authorities, would be an acceptable and useful manual now that increased attention is likely to be given to the productive resources of our eastern empire.

When the Russian war broke out it appeared to Dr. Royle a favourable time to bring forward some of the subjects which had more briefly been discussed in his previous works. In 1855, he published a volume 'On the Fibrous Plants of India fitted for Cordage, Clothing, and Paper; with an Account of the Cultivation and Preparation of Flax, Hemp, and their Substitutes.' Until very recently this country has been entirely dependent on Russia for the supply of materials necessary to the maintenance of our maritime and mercantile prosperity. It was the object of Dr. Royle's book to show that there is no limit to the supply of fibrous materials available for every purpose of manufacture, obtainable from the British possessions in India. Had the war been prolonged, his suggestions might have been more readily carried out, but the facts recorded in that volume are not the less worthy even now of the consideration of the government of India, of the Board of Trade, and of the commercial community.

The ignorance and indifference generally prevailing with regard to economic and national resources, led Dr. Royle to be a strenuous advocate for the establishment of trade museums throughout the country, with lectureships attached to them for public instruction. His views on this subject deserve greater attention than they have yet received. He thought that these local museums or collections of raw products should be found not only in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and the universities, but in all our great commercial and seaport towns. "I could almost hope," said Dr. Royle on one occasion, "that the time is come, or very nearly so, in which knowledge of natural subjects should be considered a part of general education, and that what is called the study of geography be connected with a general knowledge of the soils, the climates, the plants, and the animals of the different regions of the globe, and not be confined, as it often is, to boundaries, to the height of mountains, the length of rivers, and to a bare enumeration of places. Some of the improved views now entertained on such subjects must be ascribed to the discovery that so many made of their own ignorance at the Great Exhibition of 1851, which in this, as in so many points, will continue to be, as it has already been, of immense benefit both to producers and consumers in all parts of the world."

In carrying out these ideas Dr. Royle was heading an important national movement in education. His own services in this direction were known to all who witnessed the magnificent collection of Indian and other foreign produce in the Exhibition of 1851. At the Paris exhibition, and in the arrangement of the Museums of the Board of Trade, and of the East India House, the value of his labours has been conspicuously seen. His annotations in the Exhibition reports, and in the catalogues of various collections, contain much practical information, deserving the study of all who are interested in economic botany and kindred subjects.

Dr. Royle was a Fellow of the Royal Society. For his services as a commissioner at the Paris exhibition he received the decoration of Officer of the Legion of Honour. In private society as well as in scientific circles he was highly esteemed, and his loss is deeply lamented.

THE LITERATURE OF THE ART TREASURES EXHIBITION.

II.

WHEN we expressed our desire last week that an official account of the origin and management of the Art Treasures Exhibition, including the statistics connected with its foundation and progress, should be given to the public, we did not anticipate that we should so soon be enabled to supply this information in our own columns. We are now happy to have it in our power to lay before our readers a minute narrative of the whole course and fortunes of the project, from its commencement to its termination, founded upon exact and authentic data.

The desirability of holding an exhibition of the art treasures of the United Kingdom in Manchester was suggested by Mr. Deane early in February, 1856, in a letter to Mr. Thomas Fairbairn. Mr. Deane urged the great art wealth of England as a general reason for the undertaking, and expressed at the same time his confidence in the liberality with which applications for the loan of examples would be met. The result has abundantly justified his expectations.

Several communications and interviews followed subsequently in London, and a preliminary meeting to take the design into consideration was convened by circular, and held in the Mayor's parlour in Manchester, on the 28th of March. At this meeting Mr. Deane developed his plan in a practical and lucid statement. It rested mainly on the fact that the objects of art in the possession of private individuals in the United Kingdom exceed in interest and value those of any other country, and that, unlike the art treasures of other countries, being distributed in private hands, they are not accessible in public collections. The choice of Manchester as the site for the Exhibition was determined by its position in the midst of a dense population, and its vast net-work of railway facilities. Even thus early Mr. Deane seems to have had a very clear notion of what was to be done, and how it could be done best. We find him stating that the scheme should have a wider scope of attraction than could be secured within the limits of painting and sculpture; that it should embrace the Fine Arts in all their branches, judiciously selected, and carefully classified; and that means should be taken to present, by examples, a chronological history of British painting, and to illustrate English life and character in by-gone times. "Thus," he observed, "rooms in the proposed exhibition may be appropriated, on the walls of which may be hung pictures of the worthies of the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and Queen Anne, while in the same apartments may be shown whatever illustrates the manners and customs of those important periods of English history." This latter part of the scheme, which would have been curious and instructive, was not carried out; but the former was expanded far beyond what had been originally contemplated, and the plan rapidly extended itself also into some other directions as the committee advanced with their labours. A gallery of Lancashire worthies was one of the early thoughts; but this confined and local proposition, which, no doubt, had its share in influencing the zeal of Manchester, was afterwards happily merged in a grand national procession of famous people, moving down through our history from the days of Falstaff to the present time.

Having developed the features which the proposed exhibition was to embrace, its projector then entered into an estimate of its probable cost and financial results. It would be necessary to construct a fire-proof building, capable of holding not less than thirty thousand; he set down the cost of this building, including fittings, such as glass cases,

at 25,000*l.*, to which he added 10,000*l.* more for expenses of staff, conveyance of goods, travelling charges, printing, advertisements, &c., making altogether 35,000*l.* Assuming the exhibition to open on the 1st May, 1857, and to remain open till the 1st October, it would require an average attendance of about five thousand a day to cover this outlay. This estimate was irrespective of other sources of revenue, such as season tickets, catalogues, refreshments, &c. At the Dublin Exhibition the season tickets produced 18,238*l.* 10*s.*; and it was fairly assumed that in Lancashire a large sale might also be looked for. But, added the practical and experienced projector, "it is to the shillings we must look mainly for success;" and events showed that he was right.

Such was the basis upon which the exhibition was raised. Mr. Deane pointed out towards the conclusion of his statement, that it would be necessary to obtain the approval and co-operation of the Prince Consort, and to establish a guarantee fund, on the faith of which operations might be commenced. The meeting having unanimously adopted a resolution to carry out the proposal, "if practicable," a guarantee fund was immediately put into motion, and within one month from that day it amounted to 60,000*l.*, thirty-two gentlemen putting down their names for 1000*l.* each, and sixty for 500*l.* Very soon afterwards it swelled to 72,000*l.* Measures were now taken for opening a communication with the Prince, and on the 10th May, 1856, her Majesty's intention to patronize the undertaking was duly announced to the high sheriff of Lancashire. Then followed the business details.

On the 20th of May, a meeting was held, when a general council was nominated, with the Earl of Ellesmere as president, and the Mayor of Manchester as chairman, an executive committee, of which Mr. Fairbairn was to be chairman, being appointed at the same time with full powers to transact all the affairs of the exhibition. The preliminary proceedings were now over, and the actual work was begun in earnest. The executive committee held their first meeting the next day; and "in a few days afterwards," says Mr. Deane, in a report subsequently drawn up of these transactions, "I had the honour to receive the appointment of General Commissioner of the Exhibition." Everything now went forward rapidly. Out of a large number of designs for the building, received in answer to advertisements, one was chosen, a convenient site was selected, and the contractors were put in possession of it, to commence operations on the 3rd of July, 1856.

We must now imagine, while the architects and builders were busy on the ground at Old Trafford, that the executive committee and the general commissioner were indefatigably engaged in making applications to noblemen and gentlemen for contributions. It was soon found, however, that this desultory and exhausting mode of proceeding was entirely inadequate to the urgent necessities of the case. A more systematic and comprehensive means of awakening up the art of the country was accordingly adopted. An art secretary was appointed, Mr. George Scharf, jun., and a circular was addressed to the English artists, "requesting them to fill up a form specifying the name, character, and dimensions of such of their paintings as they would wish to be exhibited, and the names and addresses of their respective owners, with any other information which they might think useful to afford." A similar circular was sent to the sculptors. The principal part of the business was now in active movement. These circulars bring us to the middle of August, and on the 15th of that month the chairman of the executive committee laid the basement plate of the first pillar of the building.

As the work of the committee proceeded, they discovered from day to day where their machinery was defective; and the promptitude and decision with which they supplied each new want the moment it arose, enables us to understand how such a prodigious mass of details was systematized, expedited, and reduced to order within so short a space of time. The circulars had increased their correspondence to so great an extent, that fresh

arrangements in that department became indispensable. Accordingly, towards the end of September, Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton was appointed to act as general secretary; and Mr. Minchin, who had previously conducted the correspondence, was transferred to the finance. The business was now rapidly shaping itself into departments. The galleries of art were looming into form; the ancient masters, the modern painters, the portraits, the sculpture, the water-colours, the photography, the engravings, the objects of oriental art, and the general museum of art, were assuming dimensions that demanded separate attention and vigilant superintendence. The committee at once took the requisite measures for placing these departments in competent hands. Early in October, Mr. J. B. Waring was appointed to take charge of the Museum of Art; and soon afterwards Mr. E. Holmes was appointed to collect and arrange the Water-Colour Drawings and Engravings; Mr. J. M. Kemble to arrange a Museum of Celtic and Anglo-Saxon Antiquities; and Mr. P. H. Delamotte to collect Specimens of Photography. To this efficient corps of officers was subsequently added Dr. Forbes Royle, who was appointed to superintend the collections of Indian and Chinese tapestry, furniture, and works of decorative art contributed by the Queen and the East India Company, and many private individuals.

We must here interrupt the narrative, to pay a passing tribute of respect to the memories of three of these gentlemen, who contributed largely by their acquirements and their zeal to the excellence of the exhibition. Mr. Holmes died shortly after the opening, "to the great regret of the executive committee," says Mr. Deane, "and those with whom he laboured in bringing it to a successful issue." Mr. J. M. Kemble, one of the most distinguished of our Saxon scholars, died in Dublin, in discharge of the duties he had undertaken; and scarcely a week has elapsed since the demise of Dr. Forbes Royle, whose loss in the special department of science he cultivated cannot be readily supplied, and of whom a memoir will be found in another column.

The next step which the committee appear to have taken was to secure the famous Soulages collection. They felt that it ought to be placed in the exhibition, and no other means of obtaining it being practicable, seven members of the executive committee agreed to purchase it in their individual capacity, and on their own personal responsibility, for the sum of 13,500*l.* By this act of munificence the collection was transferred from London to Manchester.

The outlay was now beginning to press so heavily that it was thought advisable to decide upon a scale of prices for season tickets, and to begin to issue them at once. It was determined that there should be two classes; the first at 2*l.* 2*s.*, entitling the purchaser to admission on all occasions, including state ceremonials; the second, at 1*l.* 1*s.*, giving the right of admission on all public days, subject to certain exceptions. The first season ticket was sold in the month of December. Music was now thought of for increasing the attraction, and the services of Mr. Charles Hallé were engaged to form a permanent orchestra; fresh contracts were entered into for enlarging the exhibiting accommodation by the erection of a water-colour gallery; and refreshment rooms were marked out, an agreement entered into for the supply of refreshments with Mr. Donald, who afterwards, it will be remembered, towards the close of the exhibition, attempted to improve upon his agreement at the cost of the public. Arrangements were also made for bringing railway accommodation up to the very door of the exhibition, and a station was built, which connected the building with the railway by a corridor, at the end of which was a platform eight hundred feet long. A conference was held amongst the heads of departments, and preparations were made for the compilation of a general catalogue.

The near approach of the opening rendered it necessary to devise means for the safe conveyance of the works of art which had been promised; the

services of a troop of experienced packers were consequently secured, and circulars were forwarded to the owners all over the kingdom, informing them that on a certain day they would be waited upon by the person employed to pack their contributions. This service was performed so carefully and effectually, that not a single accident of any moment occurred. The mode of proceeding on the arrival of the packages prevented the likelihood of confusion or mistake. All the cases were numbered, and as the pictures were unpacked, the names of their owners and the numbers of the cases were labelled on the back, so that they could be repacked without delay or error. As each case was emptied, a boy stencilled the word "empty" upon it; and the pictures were then sent to the exact position on the walls which had been pre-arranged for them. We now see all the departments in full employment; the pictures ascending the side walls, the sculpture collecting into the nave, the glass-cases filling with objects of art, and the saloons and galleries becoming animated with sights of beauty and sounds of activity. Mr. Peter Cunningham, to whom Mr. Deane had early communicated his project, is arranging the portrait gallery; Mr. Augustus L. Egg is superintending the hanging of the modern gallery, assisted by Mr. Thomas Creswick; Mr. Planché, Rouge Croix, is setting out the collection of armour; Mr. Dudley is placing the sculpture; and Mr. Holmes, Mr. Delamotte, and Dr. Royle are busy in their several sections.

At last, on the 4th of May, 1857, the varied and arduous labours of the committee were brought to a conclusion. Ten months had elapsed from the time the contractors had taken possession of the ground up to the opening of the exhibition; and during that interval upwards of 16,000 objects of art had been procured from all parts of the kingdom, and conveyed to Manchester without accident, which is certainly not the least wonderful circumstance connected with the undertaking. These 16,000 objects consisted of 1173 ancient pictures, 689 modern, 384 portraits, 969 water-colours, 10,000 objects of art in the general museum, 260 sketches and original drawings, 1475 engravings, 500 miniatures, 597 photographs, and 63 architectural drawings. The number of packing-cases that reached the building exceeded 2500; they were classified and arranged, and placed in a convenient store on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway.

Passing over the inauguration, which was conducted with the pomp and formality usual on such occasions, and the visit of the Queen in June, when the honour of knighthood was conferred on the mayor of Manchester, and declined by Mr. Fairbairn, the chairman of the executive committee, and also by the mayor of Salford, we will proceed to glance at the internal arrangements of the exhibition, and at its final results, regarded from several different points of view. But we must reserve all statistics for our next number.

THE ART TREASURES EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

Manchester, Jan. 6, 1858.

SIR,—So long as the history of the Manchester Exhibition was confined to the small provincial tattlers, it was really of no great moment whether the right or the wrong man was held up for the fame of posterity; but when your old and respected paper, the father I may say of all the weekly journals of art and literature, distributes the honours, we take it serious, and become jealous that the award should be something nearer the just than has hitherto been the case.

To read many of the quasi-historical paragraphs, the public might well be excused for supposing that all the knowledge of art and all the taste emanated from the "General Commissioner"—that he was the veritable Atlas of the Exhibition. Now it was not exactly so. The great merit of the bold conception is held by Mr. Deane *sans peur et sans reproche*; and he, in company with Mr. Peter Cunningham, laid the scheme before the capitalists

of Manchester. Eventually the Executive Committee was formed and began to act, and to them unquestionably belongs the merit of having *managed* the Exhibition, and conducted it to so successful an end. They kept a watchful eye upon the weak points, and as the scheme developed itself, they soon saw that to ensure the accomplishment of so grand an enterprise in a manner worthy of the times, and with a view to the instruction of the public, it was necessary to obtain the assistance of gentlemen who had made the study of art their profession. Moreover, it was evident that no enthusiasm or persuasion could have enabled any one person to have accomplished the task in the time; therefore, certain departments were arranged, and given over to the superintendence of gentlemen specially qualified for them. To Mr. Scharf was entrusted the formation of a systematic gallery of the old masters. To Mr. Waring, the collection and arrangement of the museum of ornamental art and art manufacture. The modern paintings were chiefly collected by the exertions of the committee themselves, though arranged by Mr. Egg. The engravings, lithographs, and water-colour drawings were due chiefly to the late Mr. Holmes's selection. The department of portraits belonged to Mr. Peter Cunningham. The sculpture was collected and arranged by Mr. Dudley and myself. Thus each department was allotted to gentlemen of known capability in the particular subject. It is to the enthusiasm, the untiring exertions, and the ability of these gentlemen, who sought out the art treasures of the country, and selected the best examples, that a fair share of historical fame is due. Without such men as these, all the wealth and all the generous public spirit of Manchester would have been turned to poor account.

It may be to the credit of artists as men of business to be able to state that the whole of the contributions to the museum (more than 10,000 objects), from all parts of England and Scotland, were collected, packed, and unpacked, repacked, and distributed to their various owners, without the aid of any commissioner whatever.

The books referred to by the writer of the article in your columns are but the flying literature of the exhibition, even the official catalogue having been prepared under great pressure. It may be satisfactory to your readers to know that the official report of the committee, about to be immediately published, will show every detail concerning the origin, progress, management, and final winding up of the affairs of the Exhibition, illustrated with drawings and plans of everything, from the water supply against fire, down to the police and the tables of lost articles and crimes, which are happily at zero.

But the records of the Exhibition are rendered complete by the illustrated work on the old masters edited by Mr. Scharf, and that upon the museum of ornamental art under the editorship of Mr. Waring, of which, indeed, several parts are already out. Besides these, a complete descriptive catalogue of the museum will shortly appear, which, in addition to the essays on the various arts, by some of the most distinguished men, will contain the minute descriptions and measurements, copies of inscriptions and dates, facsimiles of monograms, and many engravings, with the names of the contributors. This work, describing about 10,000 objects of such artistic and antiquarian interest, will, I hope, supply the desideratum expressed in your article. I beg to remain, &c.

GEORGE REDFORD,
Late Curator of the Museum, Art
Treasures Exhibition.

* * As Mr. Redford seems to think that in rendering justice to Mr. Deane's claims as the projector and commissioner of the Exhibition some injustice has been done to himself, we willingly insert his letter. But he will perceive that in the article published in our columns to-day, most of the points to which he refers have been anticipated. Is he correct in stating that he was associated with Mr. Dudley in the Sculpture Department? We have always understood, as, indeed, he seems to imply by the addition he makes to his signature, that he

assisted Mr. Waring in the Museum of Ornamental Art.—*Ed. Lit. Gaz.*

We have been favoured by a member of the Royal Society with the following letter from Dr. Scherzer, who, it will be remembered, is one of the principal agents employed in the scientific expedition fitted out in the Austrian frigate *Novara* :—

Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope,
October 20th, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR,—I arrived in this hospitable city on the 3rd of this month, after a most beautiful ride of about three hours from Simon's Bay (False Bay), where our frigate dropped anchor on the 2nd of October. Unfortunately we shall leave this colony again within a few days bound for the islands of St. Paul and Amsterdam, which are so little explored. I cannot tell you how much we are all delighted with the Cape, and how favourably we have been disappointed with what we had expected and what we have experienced. One of my first visits was to the excellent Mr. Maclear, at the Observatory, not less distinguished as man than as astronomer. Although we remained but a few weeks here, yet we made the best of our stay, and the hospitality and kind-heartedness of the inhabitants added considerably to the accomplishment of our different scientific pursuits. Sir G. Grey, the distinguished Governor of Cape Colony, especially showed us every attention, and his warm sympathy for the expedition and its mission became soon universal. You would be astonished to see what large quantities of interesting specimens were collected by our naturalists in all branches of natural history, and what still greater quantities were presented to them from all quarters. In respect to my own study, ethnology, the visit to Cape Town afforded me the opportunity of seeing most rare and characteristic specimens of the different races of men. In Amsterdam Battery I met about 150 Kafirs, who only arrived a short time ago from the frontiers, where they were taken prisoners by the English troops—fine looking, stout, muscular men, of whom I had some drawings made and measurements taken. By the kindness of the Governor, five young prisoners received the permission to enter the service of H.M. the Emperor of Austria, and were enrolled as sailors in the *Novara*. This circumstance will furnish me a rare opportunity to get acquainted with a good many of the customs, habits, manners, traditions, songs of the Kafir tribes, especially as one of the young Kafir lads speaks tolerably well English. In the House of Correction I met with numerous female Kafirs, amongst whom was the sister of a powerful chief. Of her and of another fine looking Kafir woman I had likenesses taken, measured their respective height and weight, and determined the proportions of the different parts of the body. I saw likewise some very curious specimens of Hottentot and Bushmen women. Sir G. Grey and other scientific gentlemen of Cape Town presented me with copies of all the books recently published in the South African languages. This gentleman has ineffaceable merits for the progress of the colony, and for the inexhaustible energy with which he endeavours to keep the half-savage languages of the different tribes of South Africa from oblivion. I think there were more than fifty books presented to me, or rather to the expedition, most of them quite unknown in Europe.

A week's drive through the most interesting parts of the country offered me likewise a fair opportunity to get acquainted with the social condition of the colony, and I must confess I was extremely pleased with what I have seen and witnessed. It is an *English* colony, and this is sufficient to be a striving and progressing one. Wherever the English puts his foot he leaves inexterminable traces of his presence behind; wherever he settles the country is blessed with liberal institutions, with progress and scientific pursuits. Who would suppose to find at the most southern point of Africa all the elements of European civilization—to meet with such excellent roads, so much comfort and ease, as in Cape

Colony? one might as well believe to be in some provincial town of England. I assure you we take with us the most agreeable impression of the Cape of Good Hope, and it will be always a great pleasure for each of us to think back on our visit to Cape Colony.

We proceed from here to the islands of St. Paul and Amsterdam, which we intend to explore thoroughly, and have constructed for this purpose a blockhouse, in order to be able to spend a fortnight on shore of these uninhabited islands, and to have a shed for our instruments and ourselves. From St. Paul we proceed to Ceylon, and thence to Madras, where we hope to arrive at the end of December or beginning of January, and where I hope to find some kind lines from you. With many kind regards, &c.

DR. KARL SCHERZER.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

MR. KINGSLEY's new volume of poetry, announced last year, is now in the press, and will shortly be published. Its title is to be 'Andromeda, and other Poems.'

The Poet Laureate is said to be engaged upon an epithalamium for the approaching marriage of the Princess Royal.

The public have long been expecting the promised work on Homer by Mr. Gladstone, of which the paper in the Oxford Essays was a foretaste. It is now printing at the Oxford University Press.

We can quite fancy that if Mr. Croker kept a diary, it would not only be, as the 'Illustrated News' tells us, "full of mysteries of state, and matters of moment in politics and literature," but of anecdotes of the most racy and pungent quality. With his executors rests the question how soon, if at all, this diary is to be made public. Considering the character of the man, we should imagine that his private sentiments on contemporary persons and events would be such as to render their publication, in an unaltered form, impossible till some generations had passed away.

The publication of the first volume of M. Guizot's *Memoirs* is announced for the 15th of this month. It will include the period which intervened between the retirement of Louis XVIII. to Ghent, on the return of Napoleon from Elba, and the ministry of M. Decazes.

Professor Rogers, the well-known author of the 'Eclipse of Faith,' has become Principal of Lancashire Independent College, a post vacant by the resignation of Dr. Vaughan.

A movement has been set on foot in Sydney for the purpose of organizing an expedition in search of the missing traveller, Dr. Leichardt. It is hoped that the Legislative Assembly will vote a sum in aid of the project.

On the 29th of December, Mr. Charles Dickens good-naturedly read his 'Christmas Carol' in the Lecture Hall at Chatham, for the benefit of the Library attached to the Mechanics' Institute. The Hall was crowded by the *élite* of the garrison and the surrounding neighbourhood.

We have from time to time noticed the movement now going on in Scotland for the improvement of the Scottish Universities, and if the object were merely to improve the instruction afforded, and to raise the Universities from being, as they now are, merely schools for little boys, we should give our unqualified approval to it. But there is rather too much stress laid upon the advantage of obtaining students from the upper classes. The great merit of the Scotch Universities is, that they give the lower orders the means of raising themselves. Make Edinburgh like Christ Church, and Aberdeen like King's, and they will be no longer the place for the sons of small farmers and tradesmen, who are now educated there. Servitors and Sizar have almost disappeared from Oxford and Cambridge. The poverty test is allowed to be incompatible with the system which has grown up there; the poor scholar, whether English or Scotch,

has still a refuge at Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Glasgow; do not shut up these asylums. The tendency of the age is to separate the several classes of society; learning ought to unite them.

Among the MSS. in the Marcian Library at Venice, is one which would seem to settle the vexed question of Cabot, the navigator's birth-place. The MS. was copied by Mr. Rawdon Brown, and has just been published in a volume of 'Miscellanies' by the Philobiblon Society. It is an account of Cabot's interview, in December, 1522, with Cardinal Gaspar Contarini, ambassador from Venice at the Court of Charles V. Sebastian Cabot says:—"My Lord Ambassador, to tell you the whole truth, I was born at Venice, but bred in England," &c. This, however, may be a State forgery; for Venice was interested in maintaining her right to Cabot's service, and founded this right on the fact that he was a Venetian citizen, a fact disputed by England, who affirmed that he was born at Bristol.

Iskender Pacha, who figures so conspicuously in Mr. Whyte Melville's recent novel, has lately died. Born in Bessarabia, he was originally a Russian subject, and bore the title of Count Ilinski, but having engaged in some political plot, he was obliged to fly his country, and found employment in the civil wars of Portugal and Spain, in which he distinguished himself. Like the free-lances of the middle ages, Count Ilinski was to be found wherever fighting was going forward; and Algeria, Persia, and China were all the scenes of his exploits. In the Algerine war with Abd-el-Kader he distinguished himself, and obtained the Cross of the Legion of Honour; and on the breaking out of the Hungarian war of independence in 1848 was found in the ranks of the patriots. Like many others on the same side, he fled to Turkey on the failure of that attempt, took service under the Porte, and became a Mussulman, with the title of Iskender Pacha. His feats of arms under Omar Pacha in the Russian war are well known, and Mr. Whyte Melville represents him to have been as fond of brandy as if he had still continued a Christian.

The example of Mr. Layard is likely to be extensively followed. At Athens, excavations are making in the ruins of the theatre of Bacchus. Our minister, Mr. Wyse, takes an active interest in the proceedings.

The condition of the lower classes in this country is justly regarded with anxiety by statesmen and philanthropists; but there is much to reassure us in the fact that the people have hitherto cordially responded to every effort made for their improvement. At the opening of the South Kensington Museum we had the gratification of recording the lively interest which was taken in it by all classes. That institution has been going on steadily ever since in the path of usefulness on which it then entered; and now we can state that the number of visitors during the Christmas holidays amounted to no fewer than 23,511, of whom 14,343 were admitted in the morning, and 9168 in the evening.

The amusements provided for Christmas-tide at the Crystal Palace appear to have been very successful, in a commercial point of view; for during the last week of 1857, the admissions reached the number of 62,910. The only *contretemps* arose from the proceedings under a bunch of mistletoe suspended from the roof. Husbands, fathers, brothers, and lovers were very properly not disposed to admit, in a place of public amusement, the license which the mystic bough is allowed to grant in a social meeting of kindred families, and hence arose some serious differences of opinion.

These are not times for shutting up the sources of knowledge, and we have more than once lamented that the valuable Library in the Guildhall of the City of London was of little use comparatively to its capabilities, owing to the want of accommodation for readers, and the fact that the books were not lent out to the members. This defect in the rules has been remedied, and the

Library Committee, to whom the task was entrusted, have just issued their report. In this it is stated that a sub-committee was formed to select from the library such works as might properly be lent out to the members. A sub-librarian was then elected to superintend this circulating library; and from his report it appears that since June last 575 volumes have been circulated among members of the Corporation; that 532 persons have visited the library, and that 352 works have been consulted. These are not very grand results, but the thing is as yet little known. We gladly contribute to give it publicity, in the hope that the gradual increase of those who avail themselves of it may continue in a progressive ratio. Many valuable standard works on topography, biography, history, antiquities, voyages and travels, have been purchased, and a vast number of miscellaneous objects, consisting of books, maps, busts, and coins, presented to the library by private individuals. Amongst these we observe a copy of Layard's *Nineveh and Babylon*, in Russia, and a bust of Mr. Deputy Holt, presented by himself!

It must be expected that the educational movement should throw out occasional eruptions of absurdity, but we confess we were hardly prepared for anything like Mr. George Combe's last. He proposes that physiology should be taught to little boys and girls at school, with a view to enable them to take care of their health! God help our poor children if this sort of thing goes on! We recollect that we found it hard enough to learn our Latin and Greek Grammar, and those long stories that Euclid tells about triangles and parallelograms. What will it be when the whole cycle of science, from geology to phrenology, is crammed into a head of fourteen. Any one with a grain of common sense must know that what a boy ought to take with him from school is not so much knowledge itself, as the power of acquiring knowledge, not languages but language, not physical science but the power of accurate reasoning. Instead of this, we are now asked to give him a little French, a little Spanish, a little German, a little Italian, a little Sanscrit, a little Hebrew, a little geology, a little biology, a little botany, a little cosmogony, a little zoology, a little astronomy, a little electricity, a little of Mr. Combe's mesmerism, phrenology, and physiology. It seems that this folly has actually been introduced into some schools in Scotland, where, Mr. Combe says, "the instruction given is sound and scientific in its basis and character, although limited in its extent and popular in expression." Very "limited," indeed, and very "popular" in its expression! The true principles of "physiology" for boys, are very well taught now by every father and schoolmaster, and are contained in such "popular" directions as these:—"Dick, don't eat any more mince-pie, or you'll be sick." "Tom, you look moped and pale. Come and have a game at cricket;" or, "Jack, make haste and get up, and take a swim."

Most of our readers are probably aware that a college was founded some years ago by Mr. Maurice for the education of working men. This experiment has proved so successful, that several men who are interested in the social improvement of the people, have determined to establish in various parts of London other colleges on the principle of that so ably conducted by Mr. Maurice and his friends. The Bishop of London, Lord Lytton, the Dean of Westminster, Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood, and Sir W. James, are the trustees of the first institution of the kind, to be founded in St. Anne's parish, Soho. A free library and reading room, a lecture hall, and a chapel will be attached to each college.

The committee appointed by the council of the Society of Arts to discuss the question of copyright in Fine Art, has held two meetings. At the first Sir Charles Eastlake was appointed chairman, Mr. J. Lewis deputy-chairman, and Mr. D. Robertson Blaine reporter. At the next the following resolutions were passed: "Resolved,—That the inquiries of this committee be directed—1. To ascertain the existing laws of British Artistic Copyright, and the chief defects of those laws. 2. How those de-

fects affect the interests of producers of works of art. 3. How they affect the interests of purchasers of works of modern art. 4. How they affect the interests of the public and the promotion of the Fine Arts. 5. How they affect the subject of those foreign States with whom Her Majesty has entered into International Copyright Conventions, and the laws of those States as affecting artistic copyright. 6. To obtaining instances of fraudulent or wrongful acts relating to works of modern art. 7. and lastly, to suggest such remedies as appear best calculated to amend the defects of our artistic copyright laws. Resolved,—That copies of the resolution now passed be distributed to such societies and individuals as may be suggested by the committee, it being understood that, with the exception of No. 6, the various points will be made known, in order to show to what objects the committee propose to direct their attention, and that as regards No. 6 full and distinct answers will be requested."

A curious dispute has arisen in connexion with the University of Oxford. It has always been the custom for the mayor and sheriffs of the city, upon their election, to take an oath not to interfere in any manner whatever with the rights and privileges of the University. This year the ceremony has been omitted as useless and obsolete, greatly to the displeasure of the University authorities, who talk of enforcing its observance by due course of law.

We have to record the death of a veteran member of the press, Mr. Archibald Prentice, proprietor and editor of the 'Manchester Times,' from the year 1828 to the year 1847, when he retired into private life.

A new department has been created in the War Office. It is to include the topographical branch of the Quartermaster-General's office, Horse Guards, Ordnance Survey, and the topographical depot established by the Duke of Newcastle in the War Department. Lieut.-Colonel James, R.E., is to be the first superintendent.

It has been found that an animal called the Dugong (*Halicore Australis*, or *Halicore Dugong* of Cuvier), which inhabits the bays and rivers of the eastern coast of Australia, and resembles a seal, yields an oil which possesses all the properties of cod-liver oil. Those properties, as physicians know, consist merely in supplying the system with carbonic acid, which is equally well supplied by any kind of fat.

Lord Palmerston has granted a pension of 50*l.* a-year to Mrs. Dick, widow of Dr. Dick, author of 'Christian Philosophy,' and other works of wide popularity. Dr. Dick received a pension of that amount for the last few years of his long and useful literary life.

Sir Henry Havelock, whose loss the whole nation now deplores, knew how to wield the pen as well as the sword. In 1827 he published a 'History of the Ava Campaigns,' having previously distinguished himself in the first Burmese war, and been associated with Captain Lumsden and Dr. Knox in the mission to the Court of Ava, on the termination of hostilities. In a 'Memoir of the Afghan Campaign' he has given an animated narrative of the war, in which the storming of Ghuznee and the occupation of Kabul formed memorable events. His own services, not only during the present rebellion, but in the first Sikh war and in the Persian expedition, will be recorded with pride by future military historians. Havelock's early education was received at the Charter House, where he was a contemporary of Mr. Grote and Dr. Thirlwall, Sir Charles Eastlake, Lord Panmure, Archdeacon Hare, and others who have risen to distinction in various walks of life. During his service in India Havelock had the reputation of being a good linguist, and his proficiency in oriental languages gained him several honourable appointments. In the disastrous Afghan war of 1840 he was attached to the staff of General Elphinstone as Persian interpreter. The memorable defence of Jellalabad was chiefly entrusted to Havelock under the direction of Sale, and he it was who wrote the despatches, which at the time

were read with the greatest interest and admiration.

Of all the improvements which intercourse with our western civilization might introduce in Turkey, the last that we should have expected would have been the introduction of "blue stockings." But *a priori* conjectures are not worth a farthing in the face of facts. It is said that a small printing-press has lately been despatched from Paris to Constantinople, for the use of the ladies of the harem of a pacha of high rank, and that a wife of Riboudi Effendi has begun a translation of 'The Newcomes,' which, when finished, is to be printed by its aid.

Upon the site of the Opera House in Drury-lane it is intended to build a bazaar, the length of which shall be 250 feet, and the width 80 feet. The roof will be semicircular, and covered with glass. The front of the new Opera House will be in Bow-street.

It has often struck us that a heap of draining-tiles was not unlike a dish of gigantic macaroni, and now Mr. Reveley, the Surveyor of Steam-boat Machinery under the Board of Trade, in a letter to the 'Journal of the Society of Arts,' draws attention to the fact that the machinery now in use for drain-tile making is identical with that which has been in use for centuries in Italy, for the manufacture of macaroni; and that the person to whom the credit of introducing that machinery into this country is due, is Fletcher, Lord Byron's valet, who, in conjunction with two Italians, set up a factory in Cromer Street, in the year 1820.

There is certainly something imposing in the style in which the imperial despotism of France promotes literature and the arts. At the word of the Emperor the lanes and alleys of Paris disappear, and splendid streets and squares rise up in their place. There seems now every likelihood that the scheme of publishing a collection of all the early French poets will be carried out by the assistance of the Government. The work has been entrusted to M. Guesard, professor of the *Ecole des Chartes*. The first instalment is intended to consist of thirty-eight volumes of historical ballads. Two volumes in addition will be devoted to a catalogue of all the romances of chivalry, with biographical notices of their authors, when they can be discovered.

Some time ago a French engineer, M. Thomé de Gamond, published a plan for uniting England with France by means of a tunnel beneath the sea from Boulogne-sur-Mer to Dover. We learn from Paris that the Emperor of the French regards such a tunnel as both desirable and practical, and that by his orders M. de Gamond's plan was referred to a commission of government civil engineers, all eminent men. This commission, after examining the scheme in all its details, has come to the conclusion that it is feasible, and ought to be seriously entertained; and it has recommended the government to disburse 20,000*l.* for the purpose of making new investigations respecting it. The same commission has recommended that the English government should be requested to say if it be disposed to take any part in these investigations.

M. Léon Fallue a few days ago communicated to the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres some curious discoveries which he had made at Epinay-sur-Seine, near St. Denis, of vestiges of a Gallo-Roman village and burial place, on the estate called Manoir du Mont, the property of M. Crémieux. While some workmen were digging a ditch M. Fallue observed traces of sarcophagi in plaster. He immediately bid the men clear away the earth carefully, and thus succeeded in extricating eight of them entire, each of which contained a skeleton. Continuing his researches, he discovered, ten yards below the surface of the soil, a gallery eight yards in length by two in height and breadth. From this gallery doors led to two lateral passages, each in the form of a Greek cross. At another spot, near the principal street of Epinay, he found a crypt, composed of two galleries crossed by a third, the latter of which opens into a subterranean church, constructed of masonry of great antiquity.

At a distance of two kilometres from this, near the Château de la Briche, a large number of ancient graves were found. All these crypts and relics appear to belong to the Merovingian period.

The valuable curiosities lately arrived in Munich, which it was feared had been lost in their journey from India, contain amongst other things about twelve hundred masks taken from the faces of men of different races and nations. A complete collection is to go to Berlin, whilst some duplicates are destined for the East India Company's Museum in London, and some for Paris and St. Petersburg. There is besides these a large collection of objects of natural history, including insects, stuffed birds and beasts, skins and skeletons.

Some excavations have been undertaken in Rome, about five or six miles from the Porta San Giovanni, at the left side of the modern Via Appia. On this road there are a great number of ancient monuments principally constructed of bricks and tiles. A Signor Fortunati has begun to dig on a piece of ground known by the name of "Tenuta del corvo," which belongs to the Barberini family. Besides an immense quantity of marble and other fragments, there have been brought to light a number of figures of Bacchantes, a Jupiter Serapis, which it is true is broken, but the pieces of which one has every reason to expect will be recovered, so that the statue may be restored; there has also been found a beautiful female head, like those of Sappho, a torso of a naked youth of most excellent workmanship, and a metal pipe, inscribed with the name of the family "Servili," and a brick, bearing the date of the middle of the second century.

The sixth volume of Monsieur Gachard's 'History of William the Silent' will now in a few days be published. Monsieur Gachard read before the Academy at Brussels an extract from the book, being an account of the murder of William by Juan Jauriquy, which is full of interest.

M. Charles Blanc, brother of M. Louis Blanc, has commenced a new illustrated art journal in Paris, called the 'Gazette des Beaux Arts, Courrier Européen de l'Art et de la Curiosité.'

A French daily newspaper has just been established at Turin. Journals in that language already exist at Constantinople, Smyrna, Athens, St. Petersburg, Madrid, London, and New York.

The Geological Society of France has elected M. Viquesnel its President, and Messrs. Hebert, Michelot, Michelin, and the Marquis de Roys Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year. It has also elected a council, at the head of which is M. Elie de Beaumont.

M. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire's year of office as President of the Academy of Sciences of Paris having expired, M. Despretz, Vice-President, has succeeded him, and M. de Sénarmont has been elected Vice-President.

Dr. Baydens, a distinguished army surgeon of France, has just died in Paris. He was the author of a number of medical works of considerable merit; also of a 'History of the Campaign of Constantin,' of an 'Archæological History of Val de Grace in Paris,' and of a valuable medical 'History of the French Troops in the Crimea.'

Joseph Franta Schumawsky, the veteran of the Tscheckish literary men, died at Prague on the 22nd December.

Colonel Bartolomew has presented a collection of rare oriental coins to the Museum of the Hermitage at St. Petersburg. They are chiefly of the ninth, tenth, and twelfth centuries.

Freiherr von Plümmern, of Munich, has left in his will two thousand florins to the Leipsic Schiller foundation.

The late Freiherr von Hammer-Purgstall's valuable library, principally of oriental works, which, as we announced last week, was purchased by the King of Saxony, has been presented by his Majesty to the library of the University of Leipsic.

A new postal convention between France and Austria was signed on the 3rd of September last. The rate of postage between all parts of Austria and the city of Belgrade on the one hand, and all

parts of France and Algeria on the other, will be 60 centimes, or threepence, prepaid, or 80 centimes, not prepaid, for every letter not exceeding 10 grammes in weight. Books and papers will be taken by the post according to a fixed scale, as in this country.

The fifteenth volume of the collection of treaties, conventions, and other remarkable transactions which have passed between the great powers of Europe, in continuation of the great work of De Martens, has just been published at Gottingen by Dieterich. This volume contains the text of the treaties entered into during the present century.

In the first number of the new literary journal, 'Le Reveil,' noticed last week, M. Granier de Cassagnac, the editor, furnishes an article, written in his usual vigorous style, bearing the significant title of "Silence à l'Orgie," and describing the present literary situation of France as deplorable in the extreme. "Such," says the writer, "is the forgetfulness of art and of themselves into which our writers have fallen, that we do not think that letters can long remain in the state in which they now are, without falling into irretrievable decline and complete ruin. What characteristics," he continues, "the present situation of letters is, that there is a host of workmen and a scarcity of works. If we were to unite in battalions the members of the Academy, of the Société des Gens de Lettres, of the Dramatic Authors' Society—all the poets, all the novelists, all the critics, all the tale writers, all those who write articles, albums, libretti, keepsakes, reviews—all who live by their pen or who starve by it, we should have an army as numerous as that which founded the French monarchy at Tolbiac. But if we seek for the thought of so many thinkers, the monument of so many architects, we only find a sterile squandering of efforts, without plan or object; works composed by authors who have not the time to write for a public which has not the time to read, and which give neither pleasure to the public nor fame to the authors." There is more in the same strain, and the editor then falls foul of the present dramatic literature of France, which he denounces as, generally speaking, scandalously licentious. M. Granier de Cassagnac's article has created considerable sensation in Paris, as, though not altogether just, it contains some plain truths, plainly expressed.

FINE ARTS.

ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION.

PROFESSOR COCKERELL, whose energies are unwearying in advancing the interests of art, and particularly of that branch of it in which his career has been so eminent, presided on Thursday evening at the inauguration of a new society, called the Architectural Photographic Association. The opening *conversazione* was held at the Gallery in Suffolk-street, Pall Mall, in the large room occupied by the Architectural Exhibition, and was very numerously attended. On being called to the chair, the Professor, who is President of the Association, stated to the meeting that the number of subscribers was already 750, and that the Association had succeeded in assembling 360 subjects from Greece, Constantinople, Malta, Italy, Spain, France, and Great Britain. They confidently hoped in another year to be able to extend their travels to Egypt, Syria, Asia, and other parts of the world. It was needless for him to dwell upon an undertaking which was so obviously advantageous, as there was no other practical mode by which we could become possessed of the beauties of architecture except by this art, which gave not only the effect of light and shade in a most satisfactory manner, but also the details of form and outline. At the same time the history of architecture was laid most completely before us by these means. We could, therefore, scarcely sufficiently appreciate its value, for even though the progress of discovery might cause the present

effects of Photography to sink in our estimation, the importance of exact delineation such as this could never be diminished. The first idea of such a society as the present had not. Professor Cockerell said, originated with him; it was due to his friend, Mr. Hasketh, the Hon. Secretary of the Association. With respect to the distribution of the photographs, it had been proposed at first, as it was impossible to give copies of more than a few of the subjects to each subscriber, to make a compulsory allotment of a certain number of prints to each member. It had been suggested, however, that the selection might be left to the choice of the subscribers, and this change in the original plan he begged to propose to the meeting. The motion was put, and carried *nem. con.*, and with a vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings were brought to a close. The subjects to which the Professor had referred were arranged upon screens and in portfolios, and were inspected by the members present with the utmost interest. The rule laid down by the committee is, that each subscriber of one guinea is to be at liberty to select four subjects from certain specified screens or portfolios; subscribers beyond that amount may make their selection free of restriction. The Constantinople views are taken by Robertson and Banto; those at Florence by Alinari Brothers; at Madrid by Clifford; in Paris by Bisson Frères, and Baldus; in London by Fenton; at Malta by Captain Ingfield; two at Leeds by Lyndon Smith; a few in London by Bedford; at Ipswich by Cade; at Malvern by Gutch; at Lausanne by the Rev. J. Sisson; and at Chatham by members of the Royal Engineer Corps. Many of the subjects are already familiar to most of us; but their assemblage in such large numbers constitutes an exhibition of the highest interest. The portfolio of subjects from Italy is perhaps the most attractive, from the rich stores it contains of works of world-wide celebrity, not in architecture only, but also in sculpture and painting. Scarcely inferior is the collection from Spain, comprising, as it does, bits from Seville, Toledo, Salamanca, Burgos, and the Alhambra. Here, also, the increased effects due to a southern atmosphere and sun are strongly marked. The French photographs, by Bisson Frères, are universally known. Mr. Fenton's English views are particularly fine; and if it be not invidious to select, the details of the Presbytery South Entrance, Lincoln (135), and the effect of Ely Cathedral, West View (137), and Ely Cathedral, part of West Front (141), may be noted as especially successful. The exhibition continues open daily till the 24th, and on every Thursday evening till the 18th of next month. Wide as will be the amount of information spread by this Association, and powerful as is the feeling of interest it inspires, these are as nothing compared with the advantages that will be reaped from it by architectural students and professors. To them such examples as these are invaluable, and may be expected to exercise a daily increasing influence directly upon this, and remotely upon all other arts of design.

On Monday evening last the Architectural Exhibition was inaugurated by a *conversazione*, held at the Rooms of the British Artists, in Suffolk-street, which was most numerously attended by members of the profession and their friends, the presence of ladies contributing a large element of attraction in the assemblage. Professor Cockerell was called to the chair, and delivered a short address, in the course of which he stated that this was the fourth exhibition that had taken place, and was peculiarly interesting, as containing works which had already earned great renown. There was, first of all, a selection from the prize drawings for the Lille Cathedral competition. Next, there were several of the designs for the Government offices, not indeed the prize drawings, but others of great interest, and which might, perhaps, induce some of the visitors to reverse the sentence of the judges. There were also designs for the Memorial Church at Constantinople; drawings of

the remains of works of art in classical countries; and lastly, a considerable collection of materials and works of modern invention in metallurgy, concrete, and other contrivances peculiar to the age, and subsidiary to the *ars regina*. The patrons, the volunteer officers, and the president had submitted to sacrifices of money and time to place the Society in a proper position; and he was happy to say that last year it had paid its own expenses. He trusted, therefore, that the members present would foster the institution by all the means in their power; and he hoped that next year they might be assembled in rooms of their own. Their thanks were also due to the Government for the efforts they had made to promote design amongst the people. Mr. Digby Wyatt, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Cockerell for his address, observed, that it was by accumulating stores of beautiful forms that they must hope to arrive at originality, and the acquisition of those stores by many young architectural students was proved by the exhibition they saw around them. He looked forward to the time when architecture, sculpture, and painting would be united in one association; for he believed that it was only when the three were in union that the highest excellence could be attained in either. The motion was seconded and carried unanimously. The exhibition contains, besides the designs mentioned by Mr. Cockerell, several competitive drawings for the Ulster Bank at Belfast, the Brighton Pavilion, and the Crimean and Brotherton Memorials, Bowden Church, Cheshire, and Blackburn Infirmary. Mr. F. P. Cockerell also contributes some studies from classical remains in the East, which were much admired. A further and more critical account of the contents of the exhibition is reserved to a future occasion.

A short time ago the Regieungrath Martinego died at Wurzburg in the ninety-third year of his age. In 1817 he was pensioned by the government, and has ever since that time devoted himself to art, and the collection of works of art. Besides his pictures, which are very valuable, he has left about twenty-five thousand etchings and engravings, embracing all schools, and containing specimens of all masters. His collection of ancient arms and armour was one of the best in Europe. Herr Martinego had much valuable majolica ware, terra cotta, Venetian glass, and china from Japan and the Chinese empire. This valuable museum he has left in his will to his native town of Wurzburg, on the condition that it pays a certain sum to his heirs. Wurzburg, however, is far from rich, and has much use for the little money it has, so that there is every reason to fear that this valuable and extensive collection, which has cost much knowledge and money, besides half a century to bring together, will be scattered abroad by the auctioneer's hammer.

A curious artistic action was tried at Lyons the other day. A provincial artist unknown to fame executed for the small sum of 60*l.* some mural paintings in a crypt of extreme antiquity in the church of the parish of Ainay. The crypt ranks amongst the historical monuments of France, and some time ago the government ordered repairs to the amount of 600*l.* to be executed in it. But its inspectors were so horrified at the paintings, that they insisted, before a farthing was spent, on their being effaced as disgraceful to the edifice. Humiliated in his pride, the poor artist brought an action to obtain damages from the priest and churchwardens of the parish, as responsible for the destruction of his paintings, and he maintained through a lawyer that they had no right to destroy them, inasmuch as though they had paid for them he still had a right of property in them, and had produced engravings of them which could not be sold now that they had ceased to exist. But the court was told that the paintings were really horribly bad, and it decided that, as they had become the property of the purchasers, no indemnity could be given to the artist for the effacing of them.

Next year the Munich academy proposes to celebrate its fiftieth jubileum; and it is intended to arrange for the occasion an historical picture exhi-

bition of German works of art of living artists, and of those who are dead from the time of Carstens, Schick, &c. For this purpose committees are to be formed in all the principal German towns, to invite the possessors of pictures to forward them for exhibition.

Moritz von Schwind is now occupied with a picture ordered from him by King Maximilian of Bavaria. The subject is Godfrey de Bouillon in a tower on a bridge besieging the walls of Jerusalem.

Professor Minardi has been appointed to the post of inspector of the Vatican museum, vacated by the painter Agricola, who died a few weeks ago.

The second exhibition of paintings in water-colours, in Brussels, has just been opened by the Duke of Brabant.

Professor Deville has just died at Geneva. His loss will be severely felt by the artists of that town.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MIDDLE RACHEL.

WITH regret we learn that Mdle. Rachel, the great French tragic actress, died at about eleven o'clock on Monday morning, at the village of Cannet, near Cannes, in France. She for a long time had been labouring under a malady of the chest, and recently spent some months in Egypt, in the hope that the climate of that country would be favourable to her. Her Egyptian sojourn did her good, and she returned to France; but she was far from recovered, and was sent to Cannet, in the balmy south, and on the shores of the Mediterranean. There all that medical art could do for her was done, and at times hopes of her cure were entertained; but it was written that she was to die.

Her father and mother, a couple named Felix, were Jew pedlars in Switzerland and Germany, and she was born on the 24th March, 1820, in a low public house in the village of Mumpf, canton of Argau, in the former country. Her parents afterwards obtained their livelihood for some time by dealing in second-hand clothes at Lyons, and about 1830 they went to Paris, where they carried on the same calling. At Paris they sent out their elder daughter to sing in public houses, *cafés*, and dancing gardens, and after a while they made Rachel accompany her. A professor of a singing school fell in with the girls one day, and, struck with Rachel's voice, proposed to her parents to give her lessons in singing. They consented, but before long he found that the voice was better suited for declamation than for singing, and he sent Rachel to a professor of declamation, who, finding that she had talents adapted for the stage, took great pains in teaching her; he even, it is said, taught her the very needful art of reading. He made her act in several tragedies in a private theatre, and she acquitted herself in a manner which gave promise of future excellence, but the bent of her own inclinations was towards comedy. At this theatre she was once seen by chance by M. Jousselin, director of the Théâtre Français, and he was so pleased with her talent, her fine tragic face, and her splendid voice, that he caused her to be sent to the Conservatoire de Declamation; but he specially prohibited her from thinking of anything else but tragedy. This was in 1836. Before long she was seen in a private performance by M. Poisson, director of the Gymnase, and he thinking her a little prodigy, engaged her for 120*l.* a year. He announced her first appearance with a tremendous flourish of trumpets, and had a vaudeville, called *La Vendéenne*, written especially for her; but when she came out she was a complete failure, or rather she made no impression whatsoever on the public. Irritated at this check, the director gave her none but the most insignificant parts, and struck her name from the bills. Her wish then was to enter the Théâtre Français, but her professor at the Conservatoire declined to recommend her, and one of

the principal actors of the theatre, Provost it is said, whom she consulted, told her that she had no chance of succeeding on the stage, and advised her to take to some honest trade. In despair she applied to Samson, another eminent actor of the same theatre, and he, though at first struck more by her singularly fine voice than by her aptitude for the stage, gave her lessons, and afterwards procured her an engagement at the Théâtre Français. On the 12th June, 1838, she came out at that house in the part of *Camille* in *Les Horaces*. The theatre was almost empty,—in the stalls of the orchestra there were, it is said, only five persons; but one of the five was the famous Dr. Véron, of journalistic, operatic, and quack-medicine-selling celebrity, and he, as he writes in his 'Mémoires d'un Bourgeois,' was so surprised by her strange and expressive physiognomy, by the elegance of her gestures, by her general intelligence, and especially by her voice, that he hurried for Jules Janin, who was lounging in the saloon, and made him, though sorely against his will, for the weather was very hot, enter. Janin, in his turn, was surprised and pleased, and in his next Monday's feuilleton in the *Journal des Débats*, he proclaimed that a great actress had arisen. The theatrical critics of the other newspapers said "ditto to Janin:"—the public flocked to the theatre, and ratified the judgment of the critics. Rachel became famous. In rapid succession she played *Emilie* in *Cinna*, *Hermione* in *Andromaque*, *Amenaide* in *Tancrède*, *Eriphile* in *Iphigénie en Aulide*, *Monime* in *Mithridate*, and *Rozane* in *Bojatzet*. Her first appearance in the latter satisfied neither the critics nor the public, but her second was a triumphant success. She repeated this round of characters for some time, and then came out in *Phèdre*, in which she produced a great sensation. For four years she confined herself exclusively to the old classical tragedies, adding, however, to the parts mentioned those of *Pauline*, *Chimène*, *Athalie*, *Bérénice*, *Agrippine*, and a few others. In 1842, she first appeared in a new play, *Fredegonde*, by a modern author, M. Lemercier; and in following years she played in Madame de Girardin's *Judith*, M. Latour Saint Ybars' *Virginie*, M. Soumet's *Jeanne d'Arc*, M. Ponsard's *Lucrece*, and *Horace et Lydie*, Victor Hugo's *Thiébaut*, Madame de Girardin's *Cleopâtre*, and *Lady Tartuffe*, Alexander Dumas' *Mlle. de Belle-Isle*, M. Scribier's *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, and five or six other pieces. But she never appeared to so much advantage in modern as in the old tragedies; she seemed, in fact, to be born to revive the admiration in which Corneille, Racine, and their school were once held. She was richly endowed for classical tragedy. In face and person she was, to use the expression of a French writer, "like an animated statue of Phidias;" her walk, poses, and gestures were full of mingled dignity and grace; she wore the Greek and Roman costume with consummate art; she had a silvery voice which none could hear unmoved; and, like all true actors, she identified herself completely with the part she was playing, and the position in which she stood. Of all her characters she was perhaps greatest in that of *Phèdre*; in it she was really terrible, and none could witness her without profound emotion. Yet, in spite of the extraordinary dramatic power she possessed, she was not strictly speaking a dramatic genius, for she did not create her characters, but followed with extreme docility the lessons given her respecting them; she executed admirably what others conceived. This is so true, that in the few rôles in which she abstained from asking counsel, and relied entirely on her own conception, she failed to attain much success.

Before she was engaged at the Théâtre Français, it was in anything but a prosperous condition; but afterwards she filled its coffers, and for years was its main stay. She, however, took good care not to work for nothing. The moment her success was assured she exacted double salary, and almost month after month she obtained augmentations; until at last, at the end of about two years, she was in receipt, for salary and allowances, of 2400*l.* a year—an exorbitant sum at the Théâtre Fran-

çais, exceeding by one-third that obtained by Mlle. Mars. She besides constrained the theatre to employ at liberal salaries all her brothers and sisters. She subsequently got more advances and more favourable conditions, and eventually received a fixed salary of 1680*l.* for playing only twice a week for six months in the year, with, besides, a certain sum for each performance, and a share in the general profits of the theatre: also a right to a pension. During the time she was not engaged at the Français, she accepted engagements in the provinces, or visited foreign countries, England being the first foreign country to which she went, and the United States the last. Her average earnings for many years are stated to have been about 16,000*l.* In addition, she was constantly receiving most valuable presents. The city of Lyons once gave her a crown of gold, and almost every sovereign and pretty nearly every prince in Europe offered her *cadeaux* worthy of their rank and her renown.

Rachel, though the idol of the public, was not popular with the theatrical fraternity. In spite of the liberality of the Théâtre Français towards her, she was often engaged in unseemly quarrels and lawsuits with the management: and in spite of her wealth, the instances in which she lent a helping hand to a brother or sister performer are rare indeed; whilst, unfortunately, those in which she treated her *confrères* with indifference, harshness, contumely, and even positive cruelty, are said to have been very numerous. In fact, she appeared to have made it a rule never to give anything to anybody under any circumstances. To her parents and to her brothers and sisters she was, however, generous.

As a theatrical performer may, in Paris at all events, be said to live in a glass house, there is no impropriety in mentioning what all Paris knows, and what Rachel herself made no attempt to disguise—that, though never a wife, she was the mother of three or four children.

Attempts were made several times by ladies of rank, and by bishops and clergymen, to convert her from Judaism, in which she was born and nurtured, to Christianity. On one or two occasions she talked as if she was willing to be converted, and more than once announcements of her conversion went abroad without her contradicting them. But she never did change her religion, and never, it may safely be said, had the slightest intention of so doing. On her death-bed she was attended by a rabbi, and she gave orders that she should be interred in the Jews' burial-ground at Paris.

The programme of the festival dramatic performance at Her Majesty's Theatre, on the occasion of the Princess Royal's marriage, has been issued. On the 19th *Macbeth* will be given, with Miss Helen Faucit and Mr. Phelps in the principal parts, followed by the farce of *Twice Killed*, supported by Mr. and Mrs. Keeley. *The Rose of Castille*, performed by the Lyceum Operatic Company, and followed by a farce, is set apart for the 21st; and on the 23rd Mr. Lumley's company are to present an opera and ballet. On all these occasions the Queen and Court are to be present. The concluding performance is reserved for an evening after the marriage, not named, but probably the 29th, and it is stated that it is to consist of an English comedy, with an Adelphi after-piece. It is satisfactory to find that on this occasion, which, by the presence of the Royal bride and bridegroom, will be rendered the most interesting, the performance is to be an English one; but the satisfaction will be entirely neutralized if the announcement that the comedy is to be left entirely in the hands of the Haymarket company be carried out. It is notorious that this company is not competent to present the refined wit and humour of our old English comedy. It is tolerable, and only tolerable, in a sketchy comedietta or a broad farce; to say, however, that it embraces either an actor or actress with the force or finish requisite for the leading parts of a genuine comedy would be absurd. Indeed, it may

safely be urged, that there will not be a German prince present or represented on the occasion who may not boast of a stronger company attached to his Court. It must be remembered by those who have the conduct of these performances, that our stage on this occasion will in some measure be upon its trial. Our reputation throughout Europe already on this score is not high, but why make it lower than it need be? We have comedians still whom we may trust with the honour of our drama, and these should be got together to do the best that can be done on the occasion, without regard to any particular company. Again, the comedy should be a Shaksperian one. Let us show the accomplished circle of foreigners who will be present that we can both appreciate and embody, as well as hold in lip-honour, our great national poet. They may rival us at Berlin, Dresden, or Vienna, in the production of his tragedies. In his comedies, however, with a band of select performers, we can still throw them immeasurably behind us. It is something to know that the idea of producing *She Stoops to Conquer* has been abandoned. It is rumoured, however, that *The Rivals* is to be attempted. If it is, with the Haymarket company to sustain it, the most pitiable exhibition of histrionic decrepitude will occupy the place of what, with a bold and independent use of existing material, might be a delightful representation, worthy of our Drama and of the occasion.

A curious circumstance has occurred in France,—the production of an original opera in three acts at a provincial theatre. The theatre which has performed this bold and we believe unexampled feat is that of Rouen. The opera is called the *Vendéenne*, and is by M. Malliot, a musical professor and journalist of that city. It is described as a very creditable production, and as free from imitation of standard works than most of the new operas brought out in Paris.

At the Théâtre Bouffes at Paris, a farcical operetta by Rossini, called the *Figlio per Azardo*, and represented at Venice in 1813, has been revived under the title *Bruschino*, and with a French libretto. The report was diligently spread that it was an original piece written expressly by Rossini for that little theatre; but though the report was not true, the operetta was not the less welcome, since it was not known in Paris. The music, like all Rossini's, is full of freshness and charms, but more than an scrap of it was subsequently utilised by him in works of greater pretension. The little opera was very indifferently executed, but it was greeted with acclamations.

We hear that the famous tenor singer, Tithaschek has just been re-engaged by Herr von Lütichau, the Intendant of the Dresden theatre, for a further period of four years. He is to receive for nine months' work in the year five thousand thalers, besides three hundred thalers for dresses, ten thalers a night for every time he chooses to be well enough, or in sufficiently good humour to sing, and six hundred thalers for singing solo parts in the Catholic church. His retiring pension increases one hundred thalers a year for every twelve months in which he remains in active employment.

Frederick Flotow, the director of the Royal Theatre of Schwerin, has just finished an opera, entitled *Pianella*, which he has composed to the words of Goldoni's play, 'La Serva Padrona.' It has been played with great success at Schwerin.

At the late concert at Halle, given for the funds in aid of the Handel statue, to which Madame Lind-Goldschmidt gave her aid, the sum of fourteen hundred thalers was realized after paying all expenses.

Dr. Elster, music director in Baden in the Aargau, in Switzerland, died on the 20th December. In early life he had taken an active part in the war of independence in Greece, in which he served with the title of Doctor-Major of the Hellenic battalion.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL. — Dec. 16*th*. — L. Horner, Esq., V.P.G.S., in the chair. C. Wright, Esq., W. Wood-

hall, Esq., and Dr. Eugene Francfort, were elected Fellows. Dr. H. Abich, of St. Petersburg, was elected a Foreign Member. The following communications were read:—1. 'On a remarkable Fossil Specimen belonging to the genus *Neuropteris*, from the Coal Measures of Lancashire, and Remarks on that Genus,' by C. J. F. Bunbury, Esq., F.R.S. The author begins by noticing the comparative rarity, in a fossil state, of the young half-expanded fronds of ferns, showing the characteristic *circinate vernation*; and he remarks that the specimens in that state, hitherto figured, belong to the genus *Pecopteris*. He then describes a well-characterised specimen of *Neuropteris* in this circinate condition; it appears to belong to *N. gigantea*, or a variety of it, and was procured from Oldham, in Lancashire. This specimen affords a strong confirmation of the opinion, that the fossil *Neuropterides* were really ferns, which some have been tempted to doubt, in the absence of any knowledge of their fructification. This specimen shows that they had the characteristic vernation of ferns; in particular, it shows a striking agreement in structure with the young fronds of *Aspidium exaltatum*. It is thus clear, at any rate, that *Neuropteris* did not belong to the coniferous order, in which there never is any approach to the circinate vernation: even in *Salisburia*, the leaves of which have, in their form and veining, so much the appearance of a fern, their arrangement in the young state is quite different. The only flowering plants which can be compared with ferns in this respect are the Cycadeæ; and in the absence of fructification it is not easy to prove positively that *Neuropteris* may not have belonged to that family. It is most probable, however, from the composition of the frond, the veining, texture, and all the characters together, that these fossil plants were true ferns. To determine their nearest affinities in that family is hardly in our power, as there seems to be no constant relation between the vernation or other external characters and the fructification. The genus *Neuropteris* is chiefly characteristic of the coal-measures. The author has scarcely seen a genuine species of it from any formation later than the Trias, unless we except the enigmatical anthracitic beds of the Alps, which afford several species apparently identical with those of the coal. The Oolitic species referred to this genus by Lindley and Hutton do not agree with its characters. Two species, *Neuropteris Loshii* and *N. tenuifolia*, appear to be common to the Carboniferous and Permian systems. The author then points out that, owing to the variations in different parts of the same frond (variations corresponding to those in many recent ferns), the described species of *Neuropteris* have been too much multiplied; and he concludes with critical observations on a few of them. 2. 'On the Boring through the Chalk at Harwich,' by Joseph Prestwich, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S. In this boring, which is made near the Pier at Harwich, the following succession of strata has been met with:—earth, 10 ft.; red gravel, 15 ft.; London clay, 23 ft.; coarse dark gravel, 10 ft.; plastic clay, 7 ft.; bluish clay with greensand, 3½ ft.; green and red sand intermixed, 5 ft.; blue clay, 3 ft.; chalk with flints, 690 ft.; chalk without flints, 160 ft.; rocky chalk in thin layers, 38 ft.; greensand and gault, 22 ft.; gault with sand, 39 ft.; dark grey slaty rock, 44½ ft. Total 1070 feet. From this section it is evident that the tertiaries, chalk, upper greensand, and the gault were met with in the usual order, though the last had less than the usual thickness; and that at a depth of 1025 feet an anomalous clay-slate occurred. This rock is without fossils, and is intersected with lines of joints or cleavage and of bedding, at considerable angles to the vertical axis of the bore-hole. This result of the boring at Harwich has necessarily an important bearing on the evidence furnished by the Kentish Town Well (Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. vol. xii. p. 6); and, combined with the fact of coal-rocks having been found by the deep boring at Calais, tends to prove Mr. Godwin-Austen's view of the existence of a westward extension of a ridge of the crystalline and paleozoic rocks of the Franco-Belgian area beneath portions of the cretaceous deposits of

the south-east of England. Mr. Austen considers that this paleozoic ridge may be partly composed of some of the coal-bearing strata, and that these may be covered in some parts of the south-east of England by little more than the cretaceous deposits: the lower greensand having been probably at some points the littoral or shoal deposits of the chalk-sea along this old ridge. Mr. Prestwich expressed his belief that the usual uniform extension of the lower greensand was certainly interrupted beneath London, and therefore presented a difficulty in the way of obtaining everywhere the supply of water from this formation which he had once anticipated; still, however, he thought the interruption in the deposit was but local, as the outcrop of the lower greensand to the north, west, and south of London was very uniform in its features. 3. 'On a Granitic Boulder out of the Chalk of Croydon, and on the Extraneous Rock-fragments found in the Chalk,' by R. Godwin-Austen, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S. The boulder which, together with some associated fragments and sand, formed the subject of this communication, was found by the workmen in a chalk-pit at Purley, about two miles south of Croydon. Mr. Symonds drew the attention of Dr. Forbes Young to this interesting discovery, and the latter gentleman secured what remained of the boulder after it had been much broken up, and presented it to the Society. The largest remaining fragment is apparently one end of an irregularly oval well-rounded boulder, originally about 3 feet long. The boulder was accompanied by some decomposing fragments of a felspathic trap-rock, and with a compact mass of siliceous sand, which Mr. Godwin-Austen carefully exposed on a visit to the chalk-pit. This collocated mass of rock-fragments and sand the author regarded as being truly water-worn beach-material, derived from some old coast-line of crystalline rocks. Other smaller specimens of crystalline rocks, quartzites, &c., have been found in the chalk of the south-east of England. These are all water-worn: some are quite rounded; and many of them bear the remains of attached shells and zoophytes: but they are nearly always isolated in position, except at Houghton (Sussex), where they were met with scattered over a uniform level. The author proceeded to describe the conditions of the "marginal sea-belt,"—where pebbles are found in existing seas, and where also certain molluscs and zoophytes having habits of attachment occur. From such a marginal zone floating sea-weed might have borne the majority of the extraneous pebbles now found in the chalk. Of this formation, the author observed that the "white chalk" ranged as far north as a line reaching from the North of Ireland to Riga, on the Baltic, and extended in a broad zone over North Germany. In North Europe the conditions of the deposit were very uniform over the Anglo-French area, where 800 feet is its average thickness, and where it is of deep-water origin. Its fauna, however, is somewhat anomalous; much of it has drifted from shallower zones of the sea-bed. The littoral or marginal shingles of the lower cretaceous series lie towards the west; that of the lower greensand is seen in the Farringdon gravels; that of the gault in the Halden Sands. The chalk proper filled up the deeper and subsiding sea-bed at a period synchronous with the deposition of some of these littoral beds, and at the time of the greatest extension of the area of the cretaceous ocean, the littoral beds of which are recognisable in the South of Norway and Sweden, in Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia, &c., and the area of which probably may be regarded as reaching from the Rocky Mountains at the head of the Missouri, over Texas, Florida, the eastern side of the Alleghanies, the West Indies, and a broad belt of the Atlantic, to North Africa, Central and Northern Europe, with bold extensions into Western, Central, and even Eastern Asia. Central Europe then presented the aspect of a huge archipelago, from its many extensive islands, of which one of the largest was an area comprising the chief part of France, the north-east of Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Lapland, and what are now the separating channels, together

with a part of the Atlantic to the west and south. From the northern part of the old land-area the author believes that the granitic boulder of Croydon was derived. And as it is, in his opinion, too massive to have been transported by floating trees, as Mr. C. Darwin describes an isolated rock-fragment to have been conveyed to the coral-islands of the Keeling group,—or by sea-weeds (the floating-powers of which the author has studied in the English Channel),—Mr. Godwin-Austen refers to an ice-floe as the agent by which such a block could alone have been lifted from the coast and conveyed far out to sea. The possible occurrence of rare and isolated boulders in the chalk-sea under such conditions was analogous, in Mr. Austen's opinion, to the occasionally extended voyage of icebergs at the present day to the coast of Ireland, the Azores, and even to the Madeira Islands. [The large portion and several pieces of the granitic boulder and fragments of felspathic greenstone, from Croydon, presented by Dr. F. Young, were exhibited, also several series of pebbles, &c., from the chalk, from the collections of the Rev. T. Wiltshire, W. Cunningham, Esq., W. Harris, Esq., and H. Catt, Esq., and from the Society's Museum. A perfect series of specimens of the strata from the Harwich boring were exhibited, through the kindness of P. Bruff, Esq., the Engineer, W. Colchester, S. V. Wood, Esq., and the Rev. Mr. Marsden.]

BOTANICAL OF EDINBURGH.—Nov. 12th.—Professor Balfour, V.P., in the chair. The chairman stated that grapes had ripened this season in the open air in the Botanic Garden; also, that *Exogonium purga* and *Convolvulus scammonia* were in full flower in the open border at the end of October. The following papers were read:—1. 'Short Account of a Botanical Trip in the Island of Arran, with Pupils, in 1857,' by Prof. Balfour. The mildness of the climate of the island is shown by the following list of plants which stand the winter without protection at Whitehouse, Lamash, the residence of Mr. Paterson, factor for the Duke of Hamilton:—*Fuchsia decussata*, of large size (this plant forms hedges in many parts of the island); *Aster argophyllus*, *Aralia japonica*, in fine flower at the end of September and beginning of October; *Medicago arborea*, *Aloysia citridora*, *Spirea Lindleyana*, in fine fruit in September; *Catalpa syringifolia*, not in flower, *Buddleia globosa*, myrtles, and *chrysanthemums*. Near the Free Church Manse at Kilmorie, *fuchsias* and *hydrangeas* grow luxuriantly. All over the island *Lavatera arborea* is cultivated in gardens, and attains a large size. It may have been introduced from Ailsa Crag. 2. 'Notice of Abnormality in Flowers of *Lilium*,' by J. Christian, Esq. This communication was accompanied by several interesting specimens, which were laid before the meeting. They had been examined by Dr. George Lawson, who reports as follows:—"In the lily sent by Mr. Christian there are ten sepals, eleven stamens, and two ovaries, the petiole is slightly flattened, and appears to be formed of two petioles united. I think the monstrous flower is undoubtedly formed, not by the growth of additional parts, nor by chorisis or the splitting of organs during their development, but by the fusion of two flowers into one. According to this view the number of parts should be as follows:—Sepals, twelve; stamens, twelve; ovaries, two. In the specimen two of the sepals seem to be lost by adhesion, as is indicated by two of the sepals presenting a slight cleft towards the apex, showing apparently that they are double. Add this number two to the number actually in the flower, ten, and we have the proper number, twelve. Mr. Christian states there were only eleven stamens (of which only eight now remain in the flower). I am unable to account for the missing stamen further than to suppose it may be due to adhesion or abortion." 3. 'Short Notice of a peculiar form of *Fungus*,' found by Dr. Young while assisting Mr. Edwards in the operation of excision of the knee-joint. The patient (an Irishman) was, after the operation, laid on a new and clean bed, with a hair mattress,

which had been previously covered with gutta percha sheeting, and the limb supported by a McIntyre splint. The patient lay in considerable comfort for some days. The bed, however, became very soon damp, and it was found necessary to have him changed. On the fourteenth day after the operation, he was removed from the bed to a sofa till the mattress was changed and a new one substituted, when our attention was directed to an extraordinary appearance on the under part of the bed, where the fungus was produced in large quantity, growing equally from the spar as from the mattress. The bed was thoroughly cleaned, but in spite of this at the expiry of nine days the same appearance was again presented, the fungus being nearly in equal quantity as before. Upon this the following remarks by the Rev. M. J. Berkeley were read:—"The fungus is an imperfect state of some *Coprinus*. A similar case is reported in some Italian Transactions, and I recollect one which occurred at St. George's Hospital in 1825, and the occurrence was much commented upon at the inquest. The hospital authorities on the inquest chose to deny the fact, but I recollect seeing the case in the hospital before death, and was requested to say what the species was. I never, however, saw the specimen, as by some accident it had been destroyed. The treatise to which I allude is entitled, 'Sopra alcuni funghi ritrovati nell'apparecchio di una frattura.' Modena, 4to, 1805. Targioni-Tozzetti." 5. 'Remarks on the Microscopic Structure of Cotton Fibre,' by G. Lawson, Ph.D. 6. 'Notice of a New Station for *Polygonatum verticillatum*,' by the Rev. W. Herdman. The station is Drimmie Burn Den, near Glen Erich Cottage, parish of Rattray. Mr. H. states that it was found at Strone of Cally by Dr. Barty, some years ago. It has also been long known at Craighall; and the Drimmie station is nearly intermediate in position between these two places, which are about four miles apart. At the same place there is abundance of *Paris quadrifolia*. 7. 'Remarks on the same,' by Dr. J. Rattray. This plant was until lately believed to exist only in the grounds of Craighall, and in the Den Recchip; but so well concealed were the habitats by the natural configuration of the ground, that many botanists have failed to obtain it in both localities; and it has even been affirmed, of the latter place especially, that it had been completely extirpated. It, however, still exists in both places, having seen it myself in the Craighall grounds in the beginning of August last, and having been informed of its existence in the Den of Recchip by a gentleman who saw it in the course of last summer. Within the last few years it has been found in the Den of Airly Castle, and in two new situations near Blairgowrie. *Mercurialis perennis* and *Paris quadrifolia* generally grow in profusion about it, and it seems to thrive best in sheltered situations beneath dense brushwood. In one of the new Blairgowrie stations there are no less than six distinct habitats known; and probably more exist, as the grounds have not been completely explored. From this place the specimen with the berry, and the smallest one, as well as the four roots, which are now in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, were taken. It there grows very luxuriantly, some of the plants being above three feet in height, with almost perfectly whorled leaves. This is by far the most abundant station for it. 8. 'Notice of the occurrence of *Asplenium viride* on a wall near Arno's Grove, Southgate, Middlesex,' by V. E. Walker, Esq.

R. S. OF LITERATURE.—Jan. 6th.—Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected Members of the Society:—J. R. Coulthard, Esq., Peter R. Hoare, Esq., Baron Bliss, Rev. W. H. Thompson, Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge. Mr. Vaux read a paper, communicated by the Rev. Dunbar Heath, 'On the Asiatic Portions of Egypt, and on the Exodus of the Jews,' in which Mr. Heath gave an account of the progress he had recently made in the decipherment of the Hieratic papyri, and of his success in identifying the names

of several Egyptian towns mentioned in the Bible, with proofs that they were in most cases of Phœnician origin. Mr. Heath also suggested that the Hebrew name for Egypt, Mizraim, might be derived from Mizur, the place of Zur, on the analogy of such names, as Michmas, the place of Chemosh, and Minnith, the place of Mith.

CHEMICAL.—Dec. 17th.—The Master of the Mint, V.P., in the chair. Messrs. T. B. Groves, J. W. Mallet, W. M. Hindmarsh, J. Dale, A. McDougall, J. F. Davis, and R. S. Roper, were elected Fellows. Dr. Evan Pugh was elected an Associate. Dr. Frankland exhibited specimens of Mr. Gore's explosive antimony, and illustrated its properties. Professor Stokes, Sec. R.S., read a paper 'On the Existence of a Second Crystallizable Fluorescent Substance, Pavine, in the Bark of the Horse-Chesnut Tree.' This substance is closely allied to asculine, but differs in the colour of its fluorescent light, which is bluish green, instead of sky-blue; in its greater solubility in ether, so that it can be obtained crystalline from its ethereal solution; and in its superior tendency to combine with oxide of lead, so that the two substances can be partially separated from one another by fractional precipitation with acetate of lead. The Rev. Dr. Macvicar read a paper 'On a new Maximum and Minimum Mercurial Thermometer.' In this instrument, a horizontal column of mercury, with its index for the maximum, is preceded by a short column of naphtha, with its index for the minimum. Dr. Odling, Hon. Secretary, described a mode of preparing pure common salt in well defined crystals, by the spontaneous cooling of a hot hydrochloric solution. Dr. Veasemann exhibited some new forms of chemical apparatus.

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.—Dec. 28th.—Charles Jellicoe, Esq., V.P., in the chair. C. B. Clabon, Esq., was elected an Official Associate; and Messrs. C. Bischoff, D. A. Bunsted, G. A. Carr, J. S. Cudlip, W. P. Hudson, J. Martin, C. E. Mason, W. J. F. Norfolk, E. B. Walker, and H. C. Wilson, were elected Associates. In the absence of the writer, Mr. Hill Williams, Hon. Sec., read a paper on 'The Value of Life Annuities yielding a given Rate of Interest, the Capital to reproduce the Purchase Money being Invested at another Rate,' by C. A. M. Willich, Esq.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday.—British Architects, 8 p.m.
Geographical, 8 p.m.—Lieut.-Col. Andrew Scott Waugh, F.R.G.S., On Mount Everest and Doodhunga, communicated by Col. W. H. Sykes, M.P., F.R.G.S. 2. M. A. Fecherof, of the Imperial Navy of Russia, Description of the Amur River in Eastern Asia, communicated by Capt. J. Washington, R.N., F.R.G.S., &c., Hydrographer to the Navy. 3. Dr. Baikie, M.D., F.R.G.S., and D. J. May, Esq., R.N., F.R.G.S., Report on the Expedition up the Niger.)
Society of Arts, 8 p.m.—Conference of Representatives of Metropolitan Institutions.
Tuesday.—Medical and Chirurgical, 8 p.m.
Zoological, 9 p.m.
Syr-Egyptian, 7½ p.m.—(The Rev. Dr. Hewlett, On the Natural History of Egypt.)
Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.—(1. Mr. Locke, M.P. (President), Address on taking the Chair. 2. Mons. Guérin, On Railway Bridges.)
Wednesday.—Graphic, 8 p.m.
Microscopical, 8 p.m.
Literary Fund, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m.—(Mr. J. Bailey Denton, On the Advantages of a Daily Register of the Rain-fall throughout the United Kingdom, and the Best Means of Obtaining it.)
British Archaeological.—(Mr. Syer Cuming, On the History of Purse, with Illustrations. Mr. Vere Irving, Suggestions on the 1st, 4th, 5th, 9th, and 10th Items of Richard of Cirencester.)
South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m.—(Presentation of Prize by Mr. Ruskin.)
Ethnological, 8 p.m.—(Mr. I. J. Beale, Some Points of Comparison between the Mongolian and European Families of Mankind, especially in Relation to Chinese Civilization.)
Thursday.—Antiquaries, 8 p.m.
Royal Society Club, 6 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m.—(R. J. Lane, Esq., A.E., On Art and Utterance.)
Royal.—(Mr. A. Mathieson, On the Thermo-Electric Series, and on the Electric Conducting Power of the Metals. Dr. McDonnell, On the Electrical Nature of the Power possessed by the Action of our Shores. Mr. Copley, On the Theory of Matrices, and on the Automorphic Transformation of a Bipartite Quadric Function. Mr. C. Greville Williams, On some of the Products of the Destructive Distillation of Boghead Coal. Part 2.)
Saturday.—Asiatic, 2 p.m.
Medical, 8 p.m.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—G.R., T.L.L., F.J.J., B.—received.

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2. PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Under this head are given lists of the books published in the course of the week, and short notices of such as are not considered of sufficient importance to require a more elaborate review.

3. ARTICLES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

There are many questions connected with Literature, Education, Social Science, Art, &c., which are of considerable interest, and yet cannot always be noticed in a review. To the discussion of these is devoted a place under this head. Here also are inserted Original Poetry, Correspondence, and Obituary Memoirs.

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1830	241 19 0	92 3 0	1324 14 0
1835	185 3 0	88 17 0	1274 0 0
1840	128 15 0	84 13 0	1213 8 0
1845	65 15 0	79 18 0	1145 13 0
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CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE ACADEMIES OF SCIENCE IN MUNICH AND PALERMO; PROFESSOR OF PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, AND HER MAJESTY'S ASTRONOMER FOR SCOTLAND.

Illustrated with Twenty Photo-Stereographs.

PREFACE.

IN the month of May, 1856, H.M. Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, advised by the Astronomer Royal, were pleased to entrust me with a scientific mission to the Peak of Teneriffe. Their Lordships most liberally placed 500*l.* at my disposal for defraying the necessary expenses; and left me, within bounds of such expenditure, as untrammelled by detailed instructions, as any explorer could desire.

No sooner was the authorization known, than numerous and valuable instruments were kindly proffered by many friends of astronomy; and one of these gentlemen, Robert Stephenson, M.P.—who had indeed fully appreciated the scientific question in 1855, and even asked me to accompany him to the Canaries in that year—immediately offered the use of his yacht *Titania*, and by this, greatly ensured the prosperity of the undertaking.

The object mainly proposed, was to ascertain how far astronomical observation can be improved, by eliminating the lower third part of the atmosphere. For the accomplishment of this purpose an equatorial telescope and other apparatus, were conveyed in the yacht to Teneriffe in June and July, 1856. There—with the approval of the Spanish authorities (always ready in that island to favour the pursuits of scientific men of any and every country), the instruments were carried up the volcanic flanks of the mountain, to vertical heights of 8900, and 10,700 feet, and were observed with during two months.

On my return from this service in October, I had the honour of presenting to Government a short report on what had been done; following it, in the spring, with copies of the original observations, as well as the results deduced. These were afterwards communicated by authority to, and read before, the Royal Society on the 2nd of June, 1857; when they were proposed for printing in the Philosophical Transactions.

Being then asked by various friends, to prepare some account of the personal experiences under which the said observations were made, as likely to subserve many purposes not reached by the numerical statements of the Memoir,—I have endeavoured, in the following pages, to throw together those parts of my journal which seemed best calculated to bring out the specialities of scientific life on a high southern mountain. Readers who would study the history, statistics, or physics, of Teneriffe, will find them treated of at length in the several admirable publications by George Glas, Viera, Von Buch, MacGregor, and Barker-Webb cum Berthelot. Here I have only attempted an humble record of particular labours, with due regard to the objects for which they were undertaken.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Anxious as myself to put all the actual facts of Nature in the elevated regions that were visited, as completely as possible before the Public, Mr. Lovell Reeve has been earnestly at work for some time past, and with the gratuitous and continued assistance of Mr. Glaisher, of the Greenwich Observatory, has succeeded in maturing plans for illustrating the Letter-Press with a Series of Photo-Stereographs, the original negatives of which were taken by myself.

This method of Book-Illustration never having been attempted before, may excuse a word on this part of the subject. By its necessary faithfulness a photograph of any sort must keep a salutary check on the pencil or long bow of the traveller; but it is not perfect; it may be tampered with, and may suffer from accidental faults of the material. These, which might

sometimes produce a great alteration of meaning in important parts of a view, may, however, be eliminated, when, as here, we have two distinct portraits of each object.

Correctness is thus ensured; and then if we wish to enjoy the effects either of solidity or of distance, effects which are the cynosures of all the great painters, we have only to combine the two photographs stereoscopically, and those bewitching qualities are produced.

Stereographs have not hitherto been bound up, as plates, in a volume; yet that will be found a most convenient way of keeping them, not incompatible with the use of the ordinary stereoscope, open below, and well adapted for Mr. Reeve's new form of the instrument—*The Book Stereoscope*—constructed by Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, to fold up in a case like a map, without detriment to its stereoscopic action.

I have only further to observe that while Mr. Reeve has been organizing his application of the manufacturing principle to the printing of photographs, Mr. Glaisher has personally superintended the chemical part of the process, in the hands of Mr. Melhuish, of Blackheath, in order to ensure permanence in the pictures so multiplied.

Edinburgh, January 1st, 1858.

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